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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



*(Vol: XXIII contains Nos. 11—20)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

62 n.P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Monday, 8th December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Kerala State Trading Corporation

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\*657. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:  
Shri V. C. Shukla:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 420 on the 22nd August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether consideration of the implications of the proposed Kerala State Trading Corporation has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The proposal of the State Government is still under consideration of the Government of India. The matter was also discussed with the Finance Minister of the State.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The proposal from the Kerala Government was sent as early as 25th January, 1956. Last time, when the hon. Minister answered the question, he

said that they have already had discussions with the Kerala Government on this matter. May I know how long the Government will take now to take a decision on this matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): About a month or more before, the Finance Minister of Kerala was here and I had a discussion with him. His officers also had a discussion with our officers in the Ministry. Certain clarifications have to be further sought for from the State Government and I hope it will not now take much time.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the proposal of the Kerala Government was intended to cover foreign trade also?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There was some reference about that before. But, in our discussions here, they have agreed that in so far as exports are concerned, it will be wholly managed through the Central Government.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: About exports?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I said about exports.

#### Quota of Steel to Punjab

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\*658. { Shri B. C. Sharma:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have requested for increasing the State's quota of steel to meet the requirements of Small Scale Industries in the State during 1958-59;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) the quantity of steel allotted and actually supplied for Small Scale Industries to that State so far?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Against an allotment of 4050 tons in April-September, 1957, 6756 tons were allotted in April-September, 1958. Allotment for October-December, 1958 is yet to be made. Government has no information regarding the actual quantity supplied.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what was the quota asked for by the Punjab Government and how far the quota asked for has been met?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Quotas were asked at different times. At one time, they asked 11,000 tons. We could not spare as much.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know what principle is followed so far as allocation of quotas is concerned and whether the same principle is followed in the case of all the States?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The general principle which I have several times mentioned here is that the past off-take of each State is taken into consideration. As development of small scale industries is going on rather very rapidly, every State is asking for more. I am happy to say that Punjab heads the list with the maximum allocation.

**Shri Assar:** May I know what quota of steel had been allotted to the Bombay State for the same period?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** 5691 tons.

**श्री अ० सि० सहगल :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपना कौटा बढ़ाने के बारे में भी आपसे प्रार्थना की थी और क्या उसे बढ़ाया गया है या नहीं ?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not going to allow such questions.

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** हर एक स्टेट ने प्रार्थना की है और हर एक के बारे में हम विचार करते हैं ।

**Mr. Speaker:** If the question relates to a particular State, every hon. Member takes it for his own State. I cannot allow 14 questions.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** I may submit, Sir, it is for increasing the State's quota: not only the State of Punjab.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member referred to Madhya Pradesh.

**Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** We find from the instances of certain people applying for quota, there is a lot of delay and therefore the quota could not be obtained in time. May I know whether the Government is aware that there is a lot of delay in sanctioning the actual licence and whether action would be taken to expedite granting of licence?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The hon. Member refers to a different subject than the subject of this question. This question relates to small-scale industries which is a State responsibility. No quota is allotted directly from here. As far as the larger industries are concerned, all steps are taken to sanction the quotas as early as possible and the procurement part is the responsibility of the quota-holder.

#### Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers

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\*659. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**  
**Shri Tangamani:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 26 on the 11th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the study group appointed to formulate a comprehensive social security scheme for industrial workers;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have examined the same?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Shri Ram Krishan:** May I know whether any interim report or specific recommendations have been made so far?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** The committee had submitted some recommendations to the Labour Ministers' Conference at Naini Tal. The final report has not yet been received

**Shri Ram Krishan:** Since this question is very important, by what time will the report be received?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):** May I inform the hon Member that since the receipt of that question, we have received further information that the report is ready now and will be very soon in the hands of the Government?

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether the Government will consider the question of taking up Provident Fund, ESI and gratuity in the new scheme and bring suitable legislation?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes Provident fund is certainly going to be an element in the scheme I may inform the hon Member that we are going to have conference of employers soon in the course of the next month to discuss this question with them

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether a copy of the report of the study team may be made available to us?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes

**Shri Jadhav:** What were the terms of reference to the study group?

**Shri Nanda:** It has been given in an earlier statement laid on the Table

of the House. It is a long thing and it will take 3 or 4 or 5 minutes.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether the terms of reference cover only those industries coming under the Factories Act or also plantations, mines and such other industries also?

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** This committee was asked to examine the proposals in view of the existing Acts only and they are making recommendations only so far as those industries are covered by the existing legislation

#### Coir Research Institute

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\*660. { **Shri Sabodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Coir Research Institute near Alleppey and a Branch Institute at Calcutta has since been started,

(b) if so, the progress made up-to-date, and

(c) when these are expected to be completed?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

#### STATEMENT

A site measuring about 10 acres and a building thereon have been acquired for the Central Coir Research Institute near Alleppey. The work of carrying out additions and alterations to the building is being taken up. The Technical Director of the Centre has already taken charge. As regards the Branch Research Institute in West Bengal, a site measuring about 1.75 acres of land has been acquired at Uluberia, near Howrah and the work of construction of the building has been entrusted to the Chief Engineer, Development Department, Government of West Bengal.

Every effort is being made to complete the construction work by the end of the current year.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** From the statement I find that certain additions and alterations to the Coir Institute building are being taken up. May I know what are those additions and alterations?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Certain improvements in order to fit in the Institute in a hired building have to take place. These are the alterations which are taking place.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** What is the total amount allotted to these two institutions?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Rs. 18 lakhs for the main institution and about Rs. 1.8 lakhs for the branch institute.

**Shri Samanta:** The commodity committees such as the Coconut Committee have their research stations and they are run by the State Government. May I know why in this case the Coir Research Institute is being run independently by the Coir Board and not by the State Government?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The Coir Board is an all-India body which is different from the normal commodity committees. In the case of all-India boards like the Coir Board, Silk Board, Handloom Board etc., it is better to co-ordinate and integrate the pattern of research and develop a centralised institute.

**Shri Samanta:** May I know whether production-cum-training centres will be attached to this or opened somewhere else?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No, Sir. There is no question of training in this for production purposes. This is concerned mostly with research and market surveys in order to see that the products are made more economic,

that the coir is utilised to the utmost advantage, that the various by-products and waste products of coir, in which the House has taken considerable interest, are fully utilised and that the development of coir takes place.

**Shri Ghosal:** In reply to an unstarred question last session it was stated that the Coir Board had recommended Rs. 60,000 for building a Coir Research Institute at Uluberia. May I know if the Central Government has accepted the suggestion?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** If the hon. Member reads the statement, that is exactly the detail given there. Not only has the Central Government accepted the recommendations. The work is actually under implementation.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know whether in this institute any research programme is either on hand or is proposed to be taken up regarding the reducing of the retting time of coir by using chemical processes?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As the hon. Member has taken considerable interest in this, I felt that he would naturally have this question to ask. The subjects which the research institute has taken up are these: to make coir yarn more versatile; to soften it by chemical, physical or mechanical methods to increase its tensile strength and lessen its rigidity; to devise methods of pre-treat yarn to absorb and retain fast colours; to reduce the period of retting of husk and modernise the methods of retting.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** That does not answer my question.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Is the Government aware that coir which used to be imported by Canada from India has declined, and designs are not in favour as they used to be? What are they doing about it? Have they new designs so that the Canada market may be to our advantage?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Actually there has not been a very serious decline of imports either by Canada or elsewhere, but it is true that synthetic fibres which compete with coir are produced in other parts of the world. Also coir produced in other countries is competing with our coir. All these matters are continuously under review and steps are being taken to halt the decline and also to increase the export of coir.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** My question was whether any research programme is on hand for reducing the retting time. The hon. Minister says mechanical, physical and chemical processes are being used to increase the tensile strength. I want to know if such a programme has not been taken in hand, what is the reason for that?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Perhaps the hon. Member did not listen to me carefully. I said: to reduce the period of the retting of the husk.

**Shri Assar:** May I know whether there is any scheme to open a branch institute in Bombay State to help Konkan?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** We are starting with one main and one branch institutes in areas which really claim more than 80 to 85 per cent of the national production. If our experience is good and we feel that more research institutes are required, certainly we may consider other States.

#### हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेशम उद्योग

\* ६६१. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेशम उद्योग के विकास के लिये अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं, और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

#### उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह)

(क) और (ख). हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९५१ में सरकारी विभाग के जरिये रेशम उद्योग चालू किया गया है और इस समय मुख्य रूप में सिल्क फार्म तथा नर्मरिया ही खोली गयी हैं। रेशम के कीड़े के एक बीज केन्द्र के अलावा बहुत से सिल्क फार्म तथा नर्मरिया स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं। वहाँ की सरकार रेशम उत्पादकों को रेशम के कीड़े देती है तथा सच्छ्रिया बनाने के लिये उनके यहाँ उत्पादित कोये खरीद लेती है। एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है, जिस में इन कार्यों का व्यौरा तथा अब तक हुई प्रगति दिखाई गयी है। [वैशिष्ट्य परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५८]

**श्री पद्म देव :** विवरण में बतलाया गया है कि सन् १९५६ तक दम नर्मरीज रेशम की प्रगति के लिए स्थापित की गई है तो क्या दत्तनगर की तथाकथित नर्मरी भी इसमें सम्मिलित है?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** जहाँ तक डिटेल्स का ताल्लुक है अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर उसको जानना चाहेंगे तो मैं उसको देख कर बता दूंगा लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि दमियो नर्मरीज का जो प्रोग्राम था वह सब का सब इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया है।

**Shri Dasappa:** May I know what variety of silk is being acclimatised in the place, and whether there is any idea of having some imported variety?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** As far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, mulberry thrives there more, and so the variety is mulberry. As far as imported cocoons are concerned, we are more or less trying to utilise the Mysore breed, which is more suitable one for Himachal Pradesh.

**श्री बल्लभ वर्मा :** श्रीमान्, बहुतो मासूम हो गया कि अभी तक इसमें क्या प्रगति

हुई है, लेकिन धागे के लिए क्या नक्शा बनाया गया है, और कितना रुपया इसमें लगाया जा रहा है और उससे रेशम उद्योग का कितना विकास हो सकेगा ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** जहां तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का ताल्लुक है, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ४ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। अब तक की जो प्रोग्रेस है वह स्टेटमेंट में दे दी गई है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर चूक बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं लगाई जा सकती इसलिए ऐसी छोटो छोटो सनतों और लघु उद्योगों को वहां पर बढ़ाने के लिए सोचा जा रहा है और उनका विकास किया जा रहा है।

#### Machine Tool Factory Bangalore

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\*662. { **Shri Tangamani:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the scheme of participation of labour in management introduced in Machine Tool Factory, Bangalore has proved to be successful?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** The scheme has been introduced only since July, 1958 It is, therefore, too early to make an assessment of the results achieved

**Shri Tangamani:** After the 15th Indian Labour Conference it was decided that more and more factories should come under this scheme May I know whether the Government propose to introduce it in the public sector in industries other than the HMT this year?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The scheme so far has shown very appreciably good results and therefore we are emboldened to consider perhaps the introduction of the joint participation by labour in management in two public sector projects in 1959.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know the names of the two other industries in

the public sector where this participation of workers will come in?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** These have not yet been finalised. They are tentatively under discussion.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** May I know the methods that have been adopted in the Hindusthan Machine Tools factory to increase the participation of the workers in the management?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is the very process—the joint council of management in which half the members are elected by labour and half from management is the very process to see that labour's participation in a more close way develops.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** May I know whether the Government is trying to review the methods adopted and change them if necessary for the proper participation of workers? The point is there must be different departments in the factory Are there departmental committees where the workers and management sit down together to review the process of production and other things? Or, is it a general management committee which is working for the whole of the factory?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Debate on this has taken place in the country at several conferences, seminars and symposia, and a format has been evolved for what is called the joint council of management, and under its purview comes the entire aspect of management which the seminars and others have agreed to It is not even full six months since the matter has been taken in hand, and in only one public sector industry as far as this Ministry is concerned. Therefore, we have to wait, watch the results, see how developments are taking place and in what new industries it can be introduced and then the question may arise whether the present methods are falling short of what is aimed at

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether it is not a fact that after the introduction of the scheme in July, the production in this particular unit has increased?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The increase in production, if I may submit, has not very much relation to the joint council of management because this factory, even otherwise, as the House is aware, was going ahead very fast, and its production has been steadily improving. But we do hope that better labour management relationship will have some bearing on the development of every factory.

**Shri Mohammed Imam:** May I know to what extent production has increased after labour participation in management has been organised?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is what my hon. friend Shri Tangamani asked just now.

**Shri Tyagi:** Are the workers of these factories paid on a regularly fixed basis of pay or on a piece-work basis?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** The question is very pertinent. We have introduced what is called the bonus incentive scheme for production, linking increased production with incentive payments on piece-work basis.

**Shri Tyagi:** Are any norms fixed for every type of work?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes.

**Shri Tangamani rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow a discussion on the report. The question with a number of supplementaries is becoming a discussion on the report. Shri Tangamani himself has tabled a motion for the discussion of this report. In the meanwhile if he goes on putting questions, I will disallow his motion.

**Atherton West Mills Ltd., Kanpur**

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\*462 { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**  
**Shri P. C. Boreeah:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the working of the Atherton West Mills Ltd., Kanpur has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** May I know whether this particular mill is now working or not?

**Shri Kanungo:** No, it is closed.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** May I know the reasons for the closure?

**Shri Kanungo:** Accumulation of stock and financial difficulties.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** May I know the number of workers that are now unemployed, and the steps that are being taken to re-open the mills?

**Shri Kanungo:** The steps taken are that a committee has been appointed towards the beginning of October to investigate into the affairs of the mills and submit its report, which it will do shortly.

The labour involved is about four thousand odd.

**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** The hon. Minister said the other day that thirteen mills were closed in the country. May I know whether Government intend to re-start some of those mills, just as they have re-started one in Sholapur and one in Bombay after they appointed some committee to investigate into the closure of those mills?

**Shri Kanungo:** Investigation committees are appointed as and when necessary. In the present case, an investigating committee has been appointed for the particular Kanpur mill. Such committees will be appointed when necessary.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know the terms of reference of this committee?

**Shri Kanungo:** There are no terms of reference. The committee is appointed under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. The functions are provided therein.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** Has the committee not been asked to report about anything specific?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not allow this question, as the hon. Member is sitting and asking his question.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** I am sorry. I just wanted to know whether the committee has been investigating specifically into any particular aspect of the mill, and if so, what it is? For, mismanagement is such a wide term.

**Shri Kanungo:** The functions and terms of enquiry are provided for in the Act.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** What are those functions?

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** It relates to my State. May I know whether the mill is going to be re-opened?

**Shri Kanungo:** First of all we must get the investigation report, and then we shall find out what steps can be taken.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** What time will it take, one year, two years or more? For four thousand odd people are unemployed.

**Shri Kanungo:** I have stated that the committee was constituted in October, and it will take at least three months to submit its report.

**Shri Nagi Reddy:** Three months?

**Shri Tangamani:** The Atherton Mills has been closed for more than eight months now. Do Government consider whether this is one of the mills which ought to be re-started or one of the mills which should not be re-started at all because the machinery is old and so on?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** The committee has been appointed. I hope it will submit its report by the end of this month, if not earlier. Only the other day, I had enquired from Bombay how much time the committee will take to submit its report, and I was told that they may be able to do so in about a fortnight's time.

As regards the mill, the general opinion is that it is a fairly good mill which could be, perhaps, run economically. When we receive the report, and if the U.P. Government is inclined to take it over, we shall certainly advise the State Government to look into the matter, and we try to help them also.

#### Production and Sale of Khadi

\*664. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to production and sale of Khadi;

(b) whether it is a fact that some varieties of Khadi are being exported;

(c) if so, the quantity of the same; and

(d) what is the total investment made by the Central Government in Khadi industry?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 59].

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** From the statement it appears that about 160 million sq. yds. of khadi has been produced. May I know whether it is



a fact that a very huge quantity of khadi remains unsold and that is due to the fact that a special rebate was given by some voluntary organisations for the sale of khadi?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No, there is no special accumulation. The rebate is a normal payment, and it has been an integral part of the scheme since its inception.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether Government are aware that a huge quantity of khadi remains unsold, and if so, the quantity thereof?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is a normal thing, and nothing abnormal has come to our notice. No khadi bhandar or the Khadi Commission have reported to us any special accumulation.

**Shri Dasappa:** May I know why the production of traditional khadi which was at 52.1 million sq. yds. in 1957-58 has dwindled down to 15.5 million sq. yds. this year? It is without a corresponding rise in the Ambar Charkha khadi either.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** No. The point is that the figure for 1958-59 given in the statement need not be taken as indicated here, because the backlog continues, and it will be only at the end of the year, that is, March 1959, that we shall come to know the actual position. From our actual experience, we find that the traditional charkha khadi is also increasing in production, and I hope that by the end of the year, the figure would have gone up in the sense that the production would have gone up.

**Shri Tyagi:** What is the total amount of subsidy given as rebate to the users of khadi?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That has been indicated. According to the production, it varies from three annas to four annas per yard.

**Shri Tyagi:** I wanted to know the total amount given during the last year.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I can indicate that, if a specific question is given notice of on that point. But I can say, that broadly speaking, as the production was 64 million yards, the amount should have been round about Rs. 1.6 crores.

**Shri Tyagi:** Rs. 1.6 crores? That is too much.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** May I know whether Government think that khadi will ever be a profitable industry, and if not, how much loss Government have suffered up till now in this industry?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, it is a matter of high policy. I am not going to allow that question. The question hour cannot be used for this purpose. Khadi has been there and will continue to be there.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** I only wanted to know how much loss Government have suffered in this industry.

**Mr. Speaker:** That was exactly the question that was asked by Shri Tyagi, namely how much of contribution, or loss, according to the hon. Member, has been incurred.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** In the economic terminology, there is really speaking no loss as such, because the promotional assistance in different forms, like training, like rebates, like setting up of emporia, etc. has to be viewed in the background which this House has accepted when sanctioning this programme.

As for employment, I may say for the information of the House that the khadi industry in traditional charkha centres gives employment to 1.3 million people, up to date, and the Ambar Charkha programme has given employment to 2,14,000 people, as against a total investment which I have indicated in my answer.

श्री बाजपेयी : क्या यह सब है कि पोस्ट ग्रेड टेलीग्राफ विभाग के कर्मचारियों को और बिजनेसकर जपानियों और क्षत्रियों को

पहले खादी पहनना अनिवार्य था लेकिन कुछ दिनों से यह अनिवार्यता हटा दी गई है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह :** जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है अनिवार्यता जितनी थी उतनी चालू है। हम तो इसे और बढ़ा रहे हैं कि जहाँ जहाँ हो सके सरकारी दफ्तरो में खादी का उपयोग और बढ़ाया जाये। लेकिन चूँकि मेम्बर साहब ने पूछा है, मैं इस बारे में खानबीन करूँगा और मेम्बर साहब को बताऊँगा।

**Mr Speaker:** The hon. Member wants to know whether it is a fact that they have removed the insistence upon wearing of khadi or supply of khadi uniforms etc

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** In fact, uniform was prescribed for certain categories. It was not prescribed for all the workers and all the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or the Railways. I remember that in one case, it was definitely found that the colour of the cloth was not fast, and, therefore, it was suggested by the Railway Ministry that they would, for the time being, drop the using of that cloth for that particular category of staff, and they said that if they were able to get the quantity and quality of the cloth they required, they would again start using khadi. So, it has not been dropped, but in certain cases, certain relaxations are made for a short period.

**Shri Assar:** May I know whether the spinners and the weavers in this khadi industry ultimately get wages lower than the bare minimum wages?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It is true. It is an integral part of the scheme. We want higher technology to develop along with the gradual progress to better and better payment of wages.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** From the statement it appears that about Rs 22 to 23 crores have so far been invested in this industry. May I know what

part of this amount is being directly spent by the Khadi Commission and what part has been given to other organisations?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Most of the funnelling of the amount is done through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which is a statutory commission, but they operate in two ways; one is through the State statutory boards, wherever statutes exist in the States; the other is where the statute does not exist, in which case, they recognise certain voluntary institutions which accept the principle underlying the khadi movement and give the grants and the various loans to them.

#### Border Incidents

\*666. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to his statement of 12th September, 1958 and state—

(a) whether any Indian Nationals were taken prisoners by the Pakistani forces during the July-August border incidents; and

(b) if so, their number and how many of them have since been released by the Pakistan authorities?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Five Indian nationals were taken prisoners by the East Pakistan forces during border incidents in July and August, 1958. All of them have been released.

**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** May I know the trend of these incidents after the military regime took over in Pakistan, whether they are on the decrease or increase?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I laid a paper on the Table of the House some days ago giving a list of such incidents—I think it was on the 19th or 20th November—which indicated an increase in trend.

**Shri Rameshwar Tanti:** As the hon. Prime Minister has stated that they are on the increase, what steps are we contemplating to have a check on them?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** These incidents take place for various reasons. This particular season is a season of incidents, apart from others, the reason being that when harvest or something in connection with fields takes place, there is a quarrel between the peasantry on either side of the border, that is, some peasants on that side own or claim to own some fields on this side and so they want to come and harvest. Then there is trouble and then they are supported by their respective police. That is one reason. Then 'char' lands appear which, again, are a source of dispute, about the ownership of the land.

As to what steps we take, the only step we can take in the nature of things is to follow the procedure laid down, that is, protest, inquiry, the two parties meeting; in minor cases, the two District Magistrates or Commissioners meet and normally come to some decision, or sometimes the matter is referred to Governments.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it a fact that two Indians who were recently kidnapped by Pakistan police, are still in the custody of the Pakistan Government and all attempts made by the Assam Government at the Secretaries' Conference to get them released have proved futile? Is it also a fact that a boat was recently captured by Pakistan nationals in the Kushiya river and property worth Rs. 400 was taken away?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am handing in a statement. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 60], bringing this information up to date, that is, the various cases that have occurred since the 19th or 20th November till the 6th December.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members will kindly look into the statement.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Some cases have occurred including, I believe, the one mentioned.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri:** Has the clause in the agreement between the two Prime Ministers relating to the release of kidnapped persons been brought into operation or has the attention of the Pakistan Government been drawn to that clause in respect of these subsequent kidnappings also?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes. These are matters brought to notice. I cannot precisely say if there is any kidnapped person who has not been released. Normally after two days or a few days, they do come back.

**Shri Hem Barua:** At least there are two.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am sorry I cannot say. If the hon. Member indicates precisely in a slip of paper, I shall be able to tell him tomorrow.

**Shri Hem Barua:** All right.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Since we have got military and the police to protect the border, how many of the people who come to raid, and kidnap our people have been apprehended by our police and military?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is a general question. From time to time, they are apprehended. Normally, nobody is likely to commit a raid when he sees the military about. It is only when they are not about, that raid is committed.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Re-union of the two Bengals will be the only remedy.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it a fact that our police and military are less equipped and poorer in number—and consequently there is less vigilance—than what they have on the other side of the border?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot say. I cannot compare it. But I think they are adequately present at important points.

As regards the two persons, about whom the hon. Member asked, the

report we have received is that they are untraceable, whatever that might mean.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it the information supplied by the Government of Pakistan or is it our own finding?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** According to the Pakistan Government's report, they know nothing about them. They cannot trace them.

**Shri Hem Barua:** They have evaporated!

**Shri Vajpayee:** Is it a fact that our police and army have been ordered not to return fire even if they are fired at from the other side?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No, there is no such order or direction. They have been ordered not to fire, that is, not to start firing, but if they are attacked, they certainly have to return the fire in defence.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Shri Goray and myself had been to the Indo-Pakistan border and we have seen it. Are Government aware of the fact that they are building reinforced concrete bunkers on the Pakistan border whereas we have only mud and earth bunkers?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We have had some such reports in some places. I do not think it makes very much difference. These things—bunkers and others—count in a state of acute hostility, not otherwise.

**Shri B. Das Gupta rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member always rises late.

**Shri B. Das Gupta:** When I rise, I am not given an opportunity.

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I always give opportunity.

**Shri B. Das Gupta:** May I know whether there was an incident regarding a survey officer of West Bengal who was assaulted by the military personnel of Pakistan, as a result of which officers are refusing to go to

the border of Pakistan in order to settle border areas?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Since the hon. Member has asked me that question, I shall gladly answer it now; I would have dealt with it anyhow later on. There was this question of our Deputy Director of Surveys, Shri B. N. Chatterjee, who when returning from Pakistan was stopped on the border and searched. It was a regrettable incident. The account that appeared in the Press was much more than what, according to facts pointed out by the West Bengal Government, occurred. In the original Press account, it was stated that he had been mal-treated and man-handled and all that, but I think the West Bengal Government itself issued a denial of this yesterday. It said that there had been no manhandling and mal-treatment, but he was searched with great thoroughness. Of course, that search itself was hardly justified. He was a person doing official work with the Pakistani people in regard to survey. In fact, we have protested about it. Now I understand the Pakistan Government itself has asked us about the facts. These things are done on the border by some petty officials. The petty officials normally perhaps are not very much in control there; more especially, since martial law came in, some petty army officer functions in a way he should not function.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** While the hon. Prime Minister is in such a generous mood, may I ask him a question? What does he think about the nationalism of Bengal? Can we promote nationalism of Bengal, because the nationalism of Bengal can unite both Bengals?

**Expert Committee on Coffee Marketing**

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{ **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
‘667. { **Shri N. Keshava:**  
          { **Shri Warrior:**  
          { **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee of the Coffee Board on the Coffee

Marketing has completed its deliberations and submitted any report to Government; and.

(b) if so, to what extent the Government have accepted the recommendations contained therein?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I presume that the Expert Committee was appointed by the Coffee Board because there are some problems of marketing as far as coffee is concerned. If that is the case, may I know why the coffee houses were closed before such an enquiry was made?

Shri Kanungo: This Committee is appointed principally for the export market—export of coffee—and not for the internal market.

#### Sports Goods Industry

\*668. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sports Goods Industry is experiencing considerable difficulty in getting the willow and mulberry goods from Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Jammu and Kashmir Government are unable to spare willow timber as the quantity available is not enough to meet even the requirements of the Kashmir State Government's Sports Goods Factory. Mulberry is preserved by the State Government for silk worm rearing and is also not available.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(i) Steps have been taken by the Jammu and Kashmir State Government to grow more English Willow in the Kashmir State with a view to improving the raw material supply.

(ii) Governments of Punjab and U.P. have started plantation of willow and mulberry trees in different parts of their States. Other State Governments have been advised to devise ways and means of increasing the production of mulberry wood in their areas.

(iii) Efforts are being made to see if mulberry and willow are available in Assam.

(iv) Studies are also being conducted to find out the suitability of other kinds of woods for the manufacture of sports goods.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know what is the total requirement of willow and mulberry wood by the sports goods industry, and how much of it is met by Kashmir?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already indicated in the answer, the Kashmir Government is investigating into the whole matter. There was a feeling that in the past all willow and mulberry wood was coming from Kashmir. It was not so. It was the Lahore area of Western Pakistan from which the whole industry of Punjab sports goods was receiving willow and mulberry. We are now trying to grow more willow and mulberry in Kashmir, Punjab and other hill stations. The Kashmir Government is unable to give any mulberry to our industry here.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Has the Exports Promotion Council suggested any steps to promote the export of sports goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; several steps like drawing back of duty, currency retention for import of raw materials, organising emporia and exhibitions in foreign countries

and here, and all other relevant steps.

**श्री ज० ब० तारिक** जो कुछ अभी फरमाया गया है उस सिलसिले में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की सरकार हकूमत काश्मीर की विलो बुड को डिबेलेप करने में क्या मदद कर रही है ?

**श्री मनुभाई शाह** जो मदद तो जैरी हम हर एक चीज में देते हैं "सही दो जारी है जैसे लोन हम देते हैं, ग्रांट देते हैं वगैरह। हमें आशा है कि काश्मीर की इंडस्ट्री भी इस समय काफी बढ़ रही है और वहाँ विलो काफी बढ़ रही है। लेकिन सिर्फ काश्मीर पर ही निर्भर रहना ठीक नहीं होगा क्योंकि हर एक स्टेट में विलो और मलबेरी को और बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में वजाब में और दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी हम मदद कर रहे हैं।

**Shri Jadhav:** May I know the amount of foreign exchange earned by export of sports goods?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** In 1957—Rs. 24 lakhs and in 1958, in eight months—Rs. 21 lakhs. It is on the increase.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** May I know if the Exports Promotion Council also recommend that there should be a reduction in postal rates; if so, has any decision been taken?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** They did recommend, and we are in correspondence with the Ministry. We hope, because there is much substance in the argument that postal rates should be reduced, that something will come out of that.

**Shri Dasappa:** In the statement it is stated that efforts are being made to see if mulberry and willow are available in Assam. I do not really understand what is meant by saying that efforts are being made to see that they are available.

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** It should not be "available"; it should be "produced".

#### Natural Essential Oils

\*669. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the Natural Essential Oils imported every year; and

(b) what steps are being taken to develop Essential Oils producing industry in the country?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) The import of essential vegetable oils in the past was as follows:—

1957—Rs. 74,32,000

1958—(January-Aug)—

Rs. 32,15,000

(b) The Central Government renders assistance to the industry in the matter of procurement of requisite raw materials, packing materials, protection against competition from abroad, and facilities for export. The Essential Oil Research Committee of C.S.I.R. is sponsoring research work for the development of this industry and is giving technical guidance and financial assistance for such schemes.

Besides, State Governments are rendering assistance by way of obtaining finance, land and imports of improved type of seeds etc.

**Shri Damani:** May I know by what time the production of essential oils will be developed to such an extent so as to meet our requirements?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is a very fast developing industry and it is not merely good to aim at self-sufficiency. We go on producing more different types of essential oils, develop their uses and export the finished goods, even if we have to import something from outside.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** What are the more important essential oils that we import, because I find that we have imported to the tune of Rs. 74 lakhs in 1957?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Eucalyptus oil, Geranium oil, Lemongrass oil, Citronelle oil and other essential oils.

**Shri Dasappa:** May I know whether Government are taking adequate steps to see that some attempt is made to eradicate the spike disease which has attacked the sandal-wood in the country?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** This is serious development and we are very much concerned about it. It has also caused some fall in production of sandal-wood oil. I can assure the hon. Member that the Ministry concerned and our Ministry are looking into it very seriously.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** The hon. Minister stated that one of the important items of import is eucalyptus oil. May I know whether any steps are being taken to develop that industry for the extraction of oil from eucalyptus leaves to meet the entire requirements of the country?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** That is true; but to develop everything simultaneously becomes rather difficult. Production of eucalyptus oil has been more or less stabilised. We are trying to go forward and increase it from 3 lakh lbs. to 4 lakh lbs. a year.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether any research is being done by the C.S.I.R. about essential oils; if so, what is the nature of the research?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Yes. There is a Committee of Essential Oils as a sub-committee of the C.S.I.R. Large amounts of money are spent in different laboratories—and some of the results have been quite encouraging—for better distillation from these natural herbs and plants. Experiments are already being undertaken in Hyderabad, Poona and other laboratories.

**Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** May I know the amount that Government have invested for developing the production of essential oils and the way in which that investment has been made?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** Government has not to invest anything direct. We only give promotional incentive to different manufacturers and different extractors so that their processes are modernised and also greater production takes place. What we want is to have better plantations of these different types of essential oil-bearing plants, and they are extracted by various researches.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** May I know what sort of assistance is given in the matter of development of the lemongrass oil industry?

**Shri Manubhai Shah:** I have had the privilege of mentioning before the House several times what help we have been giving to the Kerala Government and various plantations in Kerala,—because that is the biggest place where lemongrass oil is produced—and the hon. Member will be pleased to know that in 1956 the production of lemongrass oil there was only 800 tons whereas in 1958 the quantity is estimated at 1,050 tons.

#### Refugees in Bettiah Camp

\*670. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some refugees in Bettiah Camp (Bihar) are on fast consequent on their demands not being conceded by the Government; and

(b) if so, what are their demands?

**The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naikar):** (a) According to the report of the State Government dated 11th October, 1958, only one person named Shrimati Alorani De has been on fast since the afternoon of 8th October, 1958.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

## STATEMENT

A printed leaflet which was handed over to local officers contained 8 demands which are as follows:

- (1) Quick rehabilitation at desirable places and that also only with the consent of the displaced persons and not by force.
- (2) Payment of cash doles until the next crops
- (3) Retention of increase of 15 per cent. in cash dole even after October, 1958
- (4) Inclusion of unattached units
- (5) Withdrawal of criminal cases which are pending.
- (6) Inspection by West Bengal and Bihar Chief Ministers with free opportunities of displaced persons to meet them.
- (7) Release of Sarvashri Vishnupada Dey and Sudhir Mondal, and
- (8) Restoration of cash doles to Sarvashri Vishnupada Dey and Sudhir Mondal

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government through its officers opened fire on some of these refugees and in spite of a demand for a judicial enquiry nothing has been done; and, if so, may I know the reasons for it?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The firing in Bettiah camp took place a few months back, but that has nothing to do with the present question

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the fast is still continuing or some settlement has been arrived at? May I also know whether some of the demands have been accepted?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Shrimati Alorani De continued to fast till 10th October, 1958. Then the District Magistrate removed her to the jail and she was kept in hospital. According to

reports received here, her condition is normal. There were several demands made by them. The State Government considered them and accepted only one.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What was that demand?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Retention of increase of 15 per cent. in cash dole even after October, 1958.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Demand No. 7 is: "Release of Sarvashri Vishnupada Dey and Sudhir Mondal". May I know whether these two persons, who were taken into custody, have been released?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Those two persons were taken into custody for substantial crimes and their cases are sub judice.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The refugees in Bihar is a sort of trust for us.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Rajendra Singh: When fire is opened, an enquiry should be instituted. May I know from the Government why such an enquiry was not instituted?

Mr. Speaker: I understood the hon Minister as saying that the question of having a usual enquiry has nothing to do with Bettiah camp.

Shri P. S. Naskar: Yes; I said, it has nothing to do with this particular question

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, a separate question may be tabled.

इंडियन माउटेनियरिंग फाउन्डेशन

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\*६७१. श्री भक्त बर्मान :  
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन माउटेनियरिंग फाउन्डेशन ने १९५९ की



गर्निबो में एवरेस्ट पर्वत का सर्वेक्षण करने तथा १९६० में उसकी चोटी पर चढ़ने के लिये नेपाल सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन्हें अनुमति मिल गई है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त पर्यटकों को इन काम के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई सहायता दी जा रही है ?

**वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सहायक**  
(श्री सादत अली खान) : (क) इंडियन माउंटेनियरिंग फाउंडेशन अभी तक नहीं बना है। बहरहाल, भारतीय जो श्रद्धा भ्रमिष्ठान दल, १९५८ को आयोजक समिति (स्पॉन्सोरिंग कमेटी) ने यह प्रार्थना प दिया था कि १९५९ में माउंट एवरेस्ट का प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण (रिकानेन्स) करने, १९५९ में पुमोरी पर्वत और १९६० में माउंट एवरेस्ट पर चढ़ने के लिए नेपाल सरकार उन्हें अनुमति दे।

(ख) जी हाँ। अनुमति दे दी गई है।

(ग) जब तक फ उद्देश्य नहीं बन जाती, तब तक उम सहायता देने का सवाल नहीं उठता। माउंट एवरेस्ट आदि का प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिये अभियानों के लिए, भारतीय जो श्रद्धा भ्रमिष्ठान दल, १९५८ की आयोजक समिति की ओर से, राजनयिक सूत्रों के द्वारा नेपाल सरकार को इजाजत ली गई था।

I will read the answer in English also.

(a) The Indian Mountaineering Foundation has, so far, not been formed. However, the Sponsoring Committee of the Indian Expedition to Cho Oyu, 1958 applied for Nepal Government's permission to conduct a reconnaissance of Mount Everest in 1959 and to attempt to scale Mount 272(A) LSD-2.

Pumori during 1959, and Mount Everest in 1960.

(b) Yes; permission has been given.

(c) Until such time as the Foundation is formed, the question of giving assistance to it does not arise. The permission of the Nepal Government in regard to the expeditions for the reconnaissance of Mount Everest etc. was obtained through diplomatic channels on behalf of the Sponsoring Committee of the Indian Expedition to Cho Oyu, 1958.

**श्री भक्त बर्षा :** श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष जो श्रद्धा पर्वत पर जो अभियान हुआ था उसमें हमारे देश के प्रसिद्ध पर्वतारोही मेजर एन० डी० जवाल का भागीदारी देहान्त हो गया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार क्या कोई ऐसी मेडिकल वगैरह की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ताकि इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएँ न हो सकें ?

**प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :** जी ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है। इस तरह की दुर्घटना न होने के लिये तो यह है कि लोग जो मैं हो चारपाइयों पर बैठे रहें।

**श्री भक्त बर्षा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि पिछले अभियान में भारत सरकार के विविध मंत्रालयों का काफी रुपया खर्च हुआ था और जो नया अभियान होने वाला है उसमें भी अवश्य ही काफी रुपया खर्च होगा तो क्या इन अभियानों की संज्ञा केवल यही है कि पहाड़ों की चोटियों पर चढ़ा जाय या वहाँ पर बुद्धिमान, जिज्ञासु तथा अन्य वैज्ञानिक संशोधन भी कराये जायें ताकि भारत और सारे संसार को भी उनसे लाभ हो सके ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** भ्रमल मकसद उन एक्सपेडिशन का यह है कि लोगों की हिम्मत बढ़े, दिलीरी भावों और उसके दिलों से डर निकले। उसके साथ ही साथ बुद्धिमान वगैरह २ काम भी होते रहते हैं।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस पर्वतारोही संस्था के अन्दर जो म्यूजियम है संग्रहालय है, उसमें कुछ तथ्य दिये हैं, आंकड़े वगैरह दिये हैं कुछ एक पर्वतों के शिखरों के सम्बन्ध में, एक उनका सर्वेक्षण करके देखा गया है या किन्हीं आफिसेज से आंकड़े इकट्ठा करके वहाँ लगा दिये गये हैं।

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** किस जगह का कहते हैं, मैंने सुना नहीं। लेकिन जो आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं वह आखिरी इतिहास पर दिये जाते हैं। अगर पिछली है आखिरी तो वही ही नहीं है और अगर कोई नहीं इतिहास हो तो वह नहीं इतिहास रख दी जायेगी।

**श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** वहाँ पर कुछ आंकड़े उन्होंने लगाये हैं, चार्टस वगैरह लगाये हैं तो जो चार्टस हैं उनकी शुद्धता का प्रमाण क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** मैंने अर्थ किया कि जो हमारे पास आखिरी सूचना होती है, इस बारे में वही नहीं गिनी जाती है और अगर कोई पुरानी गलत पाई जाती है तो नहीं दे दी जाती है।

**श्री भक्त बर्षान :** इस समय भारत सरकार की सहायता से दार्जिलिंग में जो हिमालियान माउटेनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट बनाया गया है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका और यह जो नहीं संस्था बन रही है, उसका क्या सम्बन्ध है, और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसके इंस्ट्रुक्टर्स जैसे श्री तेन सिंह वगैरह भी उसमें भाग ले रहे हैं या नहीं?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है कोई बाकायदा सम्बन्ध तो नहीं है लेकिन लोग उनमें अक्सर वह हैं, जो जो थोड़े पर गये थे, जैसे मेजर जवाल जिनका कि देहान्त हो गया वह माउटेनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट के डाइरेक्टर थे और और लोग थे। उनमें से ज्यादातर माउटेनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट में सिखाने गये थे।

**Shri Assar:** May I know whether it is a fact that foreign mountaineers who come here collect valuable information and data and then leave this country without submitting a copy of their report to our Government and, if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says that foreign experts who come here gather all information and take them away without submitting a copy thereof to the Government and wants to know what steps are the Government taking in regard to getting those items of information.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know what information the hon. Member has in view. There is an account which usually appears months later, probably in book form, about the dangers and excitement of the journey. That is one thing. The other may be that some particular survey is carried on. In going up these high mountains, after a certain stage—it may be at 11,000 feet or 12,000 feet—one finds there are no trees, and after a little further stage, there is nothing at all except snow and ice, so that not much by way of botanical observations can take place after 12,000 feet or 13,000 feet; the rest is just mountaineering technique; maybe meteorological information might be gathered.

**Shri Hem Barua:** About the topographical and zoological information that the mountaineers gather.....

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Topographical and geological?

**Shri Hem Barua:** Zoological.

**Mr. Speaker:** Evidently, the object of the question seems to be this. If any foreign expedition goes there, do those people share all the information they gather, with our Government?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot say, Sir, at the moment. May I say that there are at least two types of expeditions. One is essentially meant to gather information from the submontane tracts or others.

Botanists, geologists and others go there, and normally, always in such expeditions, members of the Botanical and Zoological Surveys attach themselves to such expeditions; they go with them.

There is the other pure expedition, purely intended for the ascent of very high mountains where—I speak without much knowledge—such information is not sought and all the time is spent in facing the perils and difficulties of the ascent.

### आसाम में रेशम की मिल

\*६७२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आसाम में जापान के सहयोग से जो रेशम मिल खोलने का विचार है उस से कब तक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई साह) : प्राप्ता है कि इस रेशम मिल में १६६० के शुरू में उत्पादन होने लगेगा।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what is the amount of silk to be produced in the mill?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will vary from 30,000 lbs. to 75,000 lbs. depending upon the quality of the spun silk that is available in the different States.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस बात का देखते हुए कि बनारस में ८० काउंट से ज्यादा का सिल्क होता है और बनारस में कम से कम १-२ करोड़ रुपये का सिल्क बाहर से आता तो उस सिल्क को अपने देश में इस मिल में प्रोड्यूस करने का क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई साह : उस मिल में तो बैस्ट सिल्क यार्न जो कि ७५ काउंट से नीचे का होगा, बनाया जायेगा। जिस सिल्क के लिए मेम्बर साहब कह रहे हैं वह तो अच्छे सिल्क

में से जो अच्छी क्वालिटी का यार्न बनाया जाता है उसके लिए है और उसके लिए हमारी कोशिश यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का यार्न जो उसनी अच्छी क्वालिटी का नहीं है जितना जापान और अन्य देशों का होता है और उसको सुधारा जाय।

Shrimati Masda Ahmed: May I know the nature of assistance that Japan has offered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of the Yen agreement, foreign exchange accommodation for the import of plant and machinery worth about Rs. 38 lakhs.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the production capacity of this proposed mill and to what extent it is going to meet the competition that comes from imitation silk and nylon?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is 75,000 lbs. per year of silk waste yarn, 50,000 lbs. of noil yarn and 10,000 lbs. of noils. It will not make the country self-sufficient, because we have got far more silk waste than what is consumed.

Shri Dasappa: In view of the fact that this mill is likely to go into production soon and there being another spun silk mill, may I know whether the Government have got any idea of restricting the export of waste silk in the land?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To the extent it is consumed, yes.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Amendment to the Mines Act, 1952

\*665. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 136 on the 14th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the reasons for not introducing the Bill amending the Mines Act, 1952; and

(b) when the same is likely to be introduced?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):**

(a) Some of the proposals for amendment are of a controversial nature and the interests concerned are being consulted. They have not yet been finalised.

(b) The Bill is expected to be introduced during the next Session of Parliament.

#### **Allotment of Construction Works**

**\*673. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh recently asked for an allotment of Rs. 15 crores outside their Second Five Year Plan for certain construction works;

(b) if so, whether the allotment has been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). A Working Group will be appointed shortly to examine these proposals.

#### **Training for Industrial Workers**

**\*674. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post-employment training (evening classes) scheme for industrial workers has been implemented;

(b) if so, the places where this scheme is in operation at present; and

(c) whether industrial workers from Orissa have availed themselves of this opportunity since 1957-58?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):**  
(a) Yes.

(b) The scheme is in operation at present at Bombay, Gwalior, Indore, Madras, Bangalore, Amritsar, Jaipur, New Delhi and Dalmianagar (Bihar).

(c) Not so far. The scheme has been sanctioned for Orissa and the State Governments are taking steps to start the classes shortly.

#### **Bhutan**

**\*675. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given an assurance to the Government of Bhutan to protect its boundaries; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the maps of People's Republic of China show the territory of Bhutan as an integral part of People's Republic of China?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) No specific assurance has been asked for or given in regard to this matter. Article 2 of the Treaty between India and Bhutan runs as follows:

"The Government of India undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part the Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its external relations".

External relations include the question of defence if need arises. No such need, however, has arisen or is likely to arise.

(b) It would seem, that in some of these maps, a part of Eastern Bhutan has been shown as part of the Chinese State. The attention of the Chinese Government was drawn to these maps and it was pointed out that they were erroneous. The Chinese Government have recently informed us that their maps are drawn on the basis of maps published in China before the liberation and that they have not yet

undertaken a survey of China's boundaries nor entered into consultations with other countries concerned, and that after a lapse of time, a new way of drawing the boundary of China may be decided on in accordance with the results of their survey and consultations with neighbouring countries.

The main frontier of India as also of Bhutan is quite clear and there can be no dispute about it.

#### Fixation of Shellac and Seedlac Prices

Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
\*676. { Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shellac Manufacturers have requested Government to fix minimum purchase price of shellac and seedlac by the exporters;

(b) whether the Export Promotion Council for Shellac has decided to fix minimum export price for shellac and seedlac;

(c) whether the Shellac Manufacturers have further requested for protection to small producers on cottage industry basis against the large-scale manufacturers using machines; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The Palamau Shellac Association, Daltongunj (Bihar) did make such a request.

(b) The Indian Lac Exporters Association are in consultation with the Export Promotion Council, successfully operating a Scheme to hold the export prices at a minimum level.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Industrial Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

{ Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
\*677. { Shri Kunhan:  
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the industrial development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been drawn up by Government; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A Special Officer was deputed to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands to assess the scope for industrial development of this area. Copies of the Report of the Special Officer have been placed in the Parliament Library.

The proposals contained in this Report are under examination.

#### Hessian Export to U.S.A.

\*678. { Shri Sanganna:  
{ Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hessian export trade of India to the U.S.A. has been affected by the Japanese hessian export; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to meet the competition in the hessian export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Public Relations Units for Tea Abroad

\*679. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Public Relations Units of the Tea Board have been set up in Egypt and Australia; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Harijan Occupants of Evacuee Houses in Punjab**

\*680. { Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2826 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to the size of the problem regarding grant of facilities to Harijan Occupants of evacuee properties has since been collected and examined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The information is still being collected.

(b) Does not arise.

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\*681. { Shri Vapjaye:  
Shri U. L. Patil:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any work study team is examining the staffing problem of the various departments of the High Commission for India in London;

(b) if so, the findings of this study; and

(c) the action taken in pursuance thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadat Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The study is not yet complete and Government are awaiting a report.

**Trade Course in Jadavpur Polytechnic**

{ Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:  
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
\*682. { Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:  
Shri Tangamani:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Course in Jadavpur Polytechnic under the Dispersal Scheme of Government of India, 1952 is to be discontinued;

(b) whether the Government sponsored colleges are also to be closed;

(c) the date from which it is proposed to close down the Polytechnic;

(d) the number of refugee students studying there; and

(e) the reasons for closing it down?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) From the first December, 1958 the section and not the polytechnic is to be closed.

(d) Number on roll on the 30th June, 1958 was 302 against the sanctioned seats 328.

(e) The period of training in the trade section was one year. Experience has shown that trainees who undergo one-year trade course are not fully trained and therefore are not able to compete for employment with those who have had training for a longer period under the normal Directorate General, Resettlement and Employment training schemes. The one-year course has therefore been discontinued and arrangements are being

made in consultation with the State Government to introduce a two-year course in its place.

#### Export of Onions

\*683. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in the export of onions this year in comparison to 1957; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To the extent of about 20,000 tons valued at about Rs. 40 lakhs over the first three quarters of the calendar year.

#### Tatanagar Foundry at Golmuri

\*684. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sleeper Foundry, Pipe Foundry and Furnace Casting have been closed down in Tatanagar Foundry at Golmuri;

(b) if so, whether Government had been previously informed of the closure;

(c) what are the causes for the closure; and

(d) what steps are being taken to work these departments?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

The Government of Bihar informed the Government of India that the management of the Tatanagar Foundry Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur laid-off some workers from the 28th October, 1958 due to a temporary difficulty in the supply of pig iron. The number of workers laid-off was 950. The Tatanagar Foundry Co. Ltd., had

placed orders for supply of pig iron with the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur and the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Burnpur. The Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s new plants had not come into operation and there was also some dislocation in connection with their own expansion programme and so that company were unable to meet the demand of the firm in time. As regards supplies of pig iron against the order placed on M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co., there was some difficulty in movement due to non-availability of railway wagons. In these circumstances, the management had to layoff 950 workers temporarily, out of a total strength of about 3,000 men.

The State Government took up the matter with the railway authorities as well as the Iron and Steel Controller and the company has been able to get its supply of pig iron. They lay-off notice was withdrawn with effect from the 12th November, 1958 and the workers have resumed work.

#### Diesel Engines

\*685. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Motors have successfully developed a diesel engine which can be manufactured by the automobile units of India without much of additional foreign exchange for import of capital machinery; and

(b) whether any firm in India has or had applied for an industrial licence to manufacture the engine referred to?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). The General Motors have developed several automotive diesel engines including a multi-fuel engine. The Indian firm, which has got a technical collaboration with

General Motors had applied for the manufacture of the Bedford Diesel Engines for the Bedford trucks. However, in view of the capacity available with indigenous automotive diesel engine manufacturers the proposal was not approved by the Government.

#### Durgapore Coke Oven Plant

\*686. Shri Bimal Ghose: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from West Bengal Government for doubling the capacity of the Durgapore Coke Oven Plant; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Final decision has not been taken so far.

#### Madras Textile Dyers and Producers Conference

\*687. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the resolution passed by the Madras Textile Dyers and Producers Conference held at Erode during September last setting forth their grievances and difficulties;

(b) whether Government have taken or proposed to take any steps to remedy their grievances and difficulties?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

Some resolutions passed at the Third Conference of the Madras State Textile Dyers' and Printers' Association on the 28th September, 1958,

have been received. They related, mainly, to

- (i) the question of the supply and prices of dyes and chemicals to textile industry;
- (ii) representation for the Dyers' and Printers' Association in the Handloom Board and other institutions;
- (iii) certain facilities to textile printing industry.

Regarding the prices of dyes and chemicals as soon as reports were received immediate measures were taken. Firstly, in regard to the requirements of co-operatives, arrangements were made through apex societies to obtain their requirements at reasonable prices. In regard to other consumers a conference was held by the Textile Commissioner at the end of October to assist in the equitable and fair distribution of the available dyes and arrest unhealthy rises in the prices of dye-stuffs. The situation is under constant review and no control of the prices of imported dyes is considered necessary at present.

The other points raised in the Resolutions are under consideration.

#### Agriculturists

\*688. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there is demand from any country for Indian agriculturists to settle there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): No, Sir.

#### Factories for Tractors

- \*689. { Shri L. Achaw Singh:  
Shri P. K. Deo:  
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start factories for the manufacture of agricultural tractors in the public sector in India;



(b) if not, the agencies who have been given licence to manufacture these tractors and the working capital of these agencies, and

(c) when the actual production will start?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

#### Statement

(b) M/s Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras, is the only firm so far granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of agricultural tractors

The capital invested by the firm, as on 30-9-1958, stood at Rs 1,46,55,932, this covers, also, the car manufacturing activities of the firm also

Two more schemes have recently been approved by Government (on the basis of the recommendations of the Licensing Committee) and the grant of licences to them awaits the approval of the terms of foreign collaboration

(c) The manufacturing programme is expected to commence very soon. Hitherto, the firm has been assembling tractors like other established importers

#### Export of Pepper

\*690 Shri Kadiyan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a decline in the export of pepper this year,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mainly importers' preference for cheaper pepper from other sources; and comparatively high freight rate.

(c) Reduction in freight rate of pepper has been secured; collaboration with the American Spice Trade Association for increasing domestic consumption, propaganda to increase popularity of black pepper, scheme for quality control and pre-inspection, emphasis on increased production of pepper

#### Clocks and Watches

\*691. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the nature of facilities provided to the indigenous industry engaged in the manufacture of clocks and watches in view of the total ban on the import of these commodities?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

#### Statement

The following facilities are being provided to the indigenous manufacturers of clocks

(i) Necessary assistance by way of allocation of foreign exchange for import of raw materials, Machine Tools etc, is being rendered

(ii) Existing manufacturers are being encouraged to expand their capacity and thus increase production

(iii) New entrepreneurs, willing to set up factories for production of clocks, are welcome

(iv) Two Consultants of the Ford Foundation are giving technical advice and guidance to several small firms

As regards watches, there is at present no manufacturer in the country. Schemes for the manufacture of watches are encouraged, provided the entrepreneurs obtain suitable foreign collaboration for their ventures.

With a view to develop the manufacture of clocks, time-pieces and watches in India, a panel is being constituted. The panel will assess the requirements of various types of clocks, time-pieces and watches for both the present and the future, examine the facilities already existing in the country for their manufacture and recommend the lines for the development of the industry.

#### Kalyan Cotton

\*693. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of bales of Kalyan Cotton which have been purchased by the textile mills in India and the number of bales of this variety exported since 1st March, 1958,

(b) the details of stock of this variety as on the 1st March, 1958, and

(c) the number of bales of Kalyan Cotton lying unsold with cotton merchants at present as compared to the corresponding period of last year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) During the period 13 1958 to 31 10 1958 the Textile mills in India purchased 1,53,403 bales of Kalyan cotton. The exports of Kalyan cotton during the same period were of the order of 4000 bales.

(b) The stock of Kalyan cotton as on 13 1958 was 34,250 bales with mills and 15,000 bales with the trade.

(c) It is estimated that some 20,000 bales are lying unsold at present with merchants as against 35,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year.

#### Geneva Conference on Nuclear Tests Detection

\*694. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan.  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries whose representatives attended the

Geneva Conference on Nuclear Tests Detection;

(b) the nature of decisions taken and recommendations made at the Conference; and

(c) the reactions of Government thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Experts from the USA, the UK, France, Canada, the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania attended the Conference.

(b) A unanimous report was adopted. It contained information about various methods of detection and identification of Nuclear explosions, technical equipment of control systems and about the control system as a whole. The Conference concluded that technically it was feasible to set up a workable and effective control system on a world-wide basis.

(c) We welcome this development which marks the first concrete step forward in recent months towards disarmament.

#### Establishment of State Housing Boards

\*695 { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Subodh Hansda  
Shri S. C. Samanta.

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 607 on the 27th August, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of establishment of State Housing Boards which would be responsible for construction and management of houses in States and financing housing activities?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): It has been found, after examining the matter further, that it is not necessary for the Centre to undertake enabling legislation for the establishment of the Boards. The Third Housing Ministers' Conference

convened in Darjeeling last October has held that it would be more appropriate for the State Governments themselves to enact the necessary legislation to set up the State Housing Boards, which could construct and manage housing estates besides finance other housing activities in the States. This recommendation has been sent to the State Governments for necessary action.

**Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd.**

\*696. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable difficulties involving increasing cost were experienced during 1957-58 by the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd., in the procurement of castings in the absence of a foundry of its own; and

(b) what efforts have been made to set up a casting foundry for the Company?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A project for setting up a foundry at the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd., has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. Action is being taken for the early implementation of this project

हिमाचल प्रदेश में खानों से नमक निकालना

६६७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १३ मार्च, १९५८ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मर्ची की तैवे नमक को खानों से भौतिक तरीके से नमक निकालने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में हम बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : दो शाफ्ट बनाने तथा पहली शाफ्ट खोदने के लिये हैडगीयर स्थापित करने के सभी प्रारम्भिक काम पूरे किये जा चुके हैं। एक

शाफ्ट १६ फीट की गहराई तक बनायी जा चुकी है। जहाँ दूसरी शाफ्ट खोदी जाएगी, उस जगह तक जाने के लिये सड़क बनकर तैयार हो गयी है, शाफ्ट बनने के स्थान पर जो मशीनें तथा उपकरण लगाये जाएंगे, उनका एक भाग बनाकर ठेकेदार ने पूरा कर लिया है।

**Employees' State Insurance Corporation**

\*698. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the establishment of a hospital under Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether it has been finalised; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be established?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is expected to be ready during 1959.

**Import of X-ray Films**

\*699. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the restrictions placed on the import of X-ray films such articles have become scarce;

(b) whether it is a fact that the public are not getting such articles in the market even at higher prices;

(c) the quantity of such material allowed for imports during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(d) whether the majority of such imports are made on Government account; and

(e) the nature of the steps taken to facilitate equitable distribution to meet the needs of the public at a reasonable price?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) There was a temporary shortage, but the position has since improved.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Information regarding quantities imported is not available. A statement showing the value of licences issued is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 61].

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise as there has been no abnormal rise in prices.

#### Labour Participation in Management

\*700. { Shri N. Keshava:  
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of mills where managing councils consisting of employers and employees with a view to implementing the scheme of labour participation in management have been set up so far, State-wise; and

(b) how far the scheme has proved successful?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 62].

(b) It is too early to judge the results of the scheme.

#### State Trading Corporation

\*701. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 2752 on 25th April, 1958, and state the reasons and circumstances under which the rate payable to Messrs N. N. Mukerjee, the stevedore of the State Trading Corporation at Calcutta port was reduced from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per ton with effect from the 1st October, 1957?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

From July, 1957, Government decided to entrust the export of iron ore exclusively to the State Trading Corporation, as a result of which the volume of work handled by M/s. Naresnath Mukerjee on behalf of the State Trading Corporation increased, a situation which was not foreseen at the time when the original stevedoring charge of Rs. 3-2-0 was fixed. This was the basis on which the firm agreed to a reduction in the rate for stevedoring work by 2 annas per ton with effect from October, 1957.

#### Indianisation of Foreign Firms

\*702. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the Indianisation of the foreign firms at the various supervisory or managerial cadres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indianisation programme for foreign owned/controlled firms was taken up in 1952. The present position in the pay groups not exceeding Rs. 1000/- p.m. is that almost all posts are manned by Indians. In the higher pay groups also the progress has been satisfactory as will be evident from the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 63].

कमलसमानसरोवर के लिये तीर्थ-यात्री

७०३. { श्री भक्त बर्दान :  
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) इस वर्ष तिब्बत स्थित कैलाश मानसरोवर की तीर्थ यात्रा के लिये कितने भारतीय तीर्थ यात्री गये ;

(ख) क्या इन तीर्थ-यात्रियों को अपनी तीर्थ-यात्रों के दौरान म कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामन करना पड़ा ; और

(ग) उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए तथा भविष्य म उनके घटित न होने देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खान) : (क) ६३५

(ख) और (ग) कोई ऐसी ग्राम सिकायत नहीं रही है लेकिन प्रावृषा होने के जो दो-एक मामले हमारे सामने आए थ, उनकी ओर हमने चीन लोक गणराज्य सरकार का ध्यान, उनके राजदूतावास के द्वारा आ-कषित किया था और यह प्रार्थना की थी कि वे ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर दें के इस तरह की घटनाएं भविष्य में न हों।

#### Allotment of Government Quarters

\*704. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Government quarters in Delhi have not been allotted for occupations and they are lying vacant for the past several months; and

(b) if so, the total number of such quarters and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). 254 quarters are lying unallotted as they require extensive repairs.

#### High Commissioner, New Zealand

\*705. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that New Zealand has decided to establish direct relations with India by opening a High Commissioner's Office in New Delhi?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes, Sir. The New Zealand High Commission has in fact been established in India.

#### Indian Firms

\*706. { Shri Wodeyar:  
Shri V. C. Shukla:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the question of setting up specialised organisation for supplying to the interested parties abroad reports on the status and credit-worthiness of Indian firms;

(b) if so, broad details of the proposal and the stage at which it rests presently; and

(c) the media which is supplying such information to interested parties abroad at present?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Government of India are exploring the possibilities of encouraging the growth of organisations which will report on the status and creditworthiness of firms engaged in foreign trade.

(c) Chambers of Commerce, Bankers of the firm concerned, and one or two private organisations.

#### Memorial Ashram in San Francisco

\*707. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Headquarters of the Ghadar Party in San Francisco was

handed over to the Indian Consul in San Francisco in 1948 along with the other assets and cash balances of the Party?

(b) whether at the time of handing over the building and assets, the Indian Consul had assured the Ghadar Party veterans that a Memorial Ashram will be set up with the funds handed over, by the Government of India; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government of India to carry out the assurance?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Headquarters of the Ghadar Party was handed over to the Indian Consul-General in 1949 and not in 1948. Assets transferred consisted of an old building, an old hand-operated printing machine and odd pieces of furniture that were in the building. No cash balances were transferred.

(b) No assurance of any kind was given by or on behalf of the Government of India to the Ghadar Party at the time when the property was handed over to Government in 1949. But subsequently in deference to the wishes of the Ghadar Party, Government had agreed to build a memorial hall on the site.

(c) After examining various proposals, the Government of India sanctioned an amount of \$ 82,866/- in 1957 to construct a memorial and a few flats. In view of the financial stringency and the need for conserving foreign exchange, the constructional programme had to be deferred.

#### **Workcharged Staff of the C.P.W.D.**

**\*708. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 710 dated the 27th February, 1958 and state the progress made regarding transfer of certain categories of work-charged staff of the Central Public

Works Department to the regular establishment?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** Government of India have issued three orders on 26th March, 21st May and 6th November, 1958, defining the general procedure and categories of workcharged posts to be brought on to the regular establishment, setting up an Ad-hoc Committee of Officers for implementing the announcements made in the Lok Sabha on 14-8-1957 and laying down the principles regarding counting of service for pension, seniority, etc. of workcharged staff to be transferred to the regular establishment. For sometime past, the Ad-hoc Committee is actively engaged in checking the records of Divisional Offices with a view to screening individual workers for being brought on to the regular establishment. It is hoped that forms of option, either for continuing in the workcharged establishment or for transfer to the regular establishment, will be issued to individual workers shortly.

#### **Tea Council in U.K.**

**\*709. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Tea Council has been set up in the U.K.; and

(b) if not, why?

**The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A Tea Council would not necessarily have the effect of increasing imports of Indian Tea into the U.K. Tea Councils are formed for joint propaganda by producers and the local tea trade for increased consumption of tea in a particular country. In U.K. the per capita consumption of tea is already the highest in the world. The absence of a Tea Council in the U.K., therefore, is no serious handicap to Indian exports.

**Charbatia Camp for Displaced Persons**

\*710. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government is planning to close down the Charbatia refugee camp in Orissa soon; and

(b) the number of refugee families now living in that camp?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) It has been decided in consultation with the Government of Orissa to close down the Charbatia Camp by March, 1959.

(b) 399 families.

**Export of Lac to U.K.**

\*711. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing its market for lac in the U.K.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Dyes for Handloom Industry**

\*712. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the steep rise in prices of the dyes necessary for the Handloom industry;

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken to provide the necessary dyes at reasonable rates; and

(c) whether Government propose to control the prices of the imported dyes?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports had been received of some rise in the

prices of dyes necessary for the Handloom Industry.

(b) On receipt of the reports, immediate measures were taken. Firstly in regard to the requirement of co-operatives arrangements were made through apex societies to obtain their requirements at reasonable prices. In regard to other consumers, a conference was held by the Textile Commissioner at the end of October to assist in the equitable and fair distribution of the available dyes and arrest unhealthy rises in the price of dye-stuffs.

(c) The situation is under constant review and no control of the prices of imported dyes is considered necessary at present.

**Salt Areas in Rajasthan**

\*713. { Shri Vajpayee:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any proposals for the future working of salt bearing areas of Rajasthan after the 26th January, 1960 and sent them to the Government of Rajasthan for their consideration;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have since made known their reactions to these proposals; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) be in the negative, the stage at which the negotiations are going on?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of Rajasthan State Government and Central Government.

**National Tribunal for Petroleum Industry**

\*714. { Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Hem Barua:  
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No. 1072 on 9th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision to establish a National Tribunal with the consultation of the State Governments to investigate the dispute in the petroleum industry; and

(b) the time by which the tribunal will be established?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):** (a) and (b). Not yet. The matter is under consideration.

#### Chandigarh Project

\*715. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 572 on the 19th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the reply from the Government of Punjab to the suggestions made by the Planning Commission in regard to additional outlay for the Chandigarh Capital Project during the Second Five Year Plan period has since been received;

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposal as it stands at present; and

(c) the decision, if any, taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It is under examination.

#### Border Incident

\*716. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 569 on the 27th August, 1958 and state the result of correspondence exchanged with the Government of Pakistan with regard to the attack made by the Pakistan armed police on the Indo-Pakistan border at the Amurka irrigation canal in Punjab?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan):** In July, 1958, we pointed out to the Pakistani authorities that their allegation that the firing was started by the Indian side was entirely groundless, and we urged that those guilty should be punished and that compensation should be paid to the bereaved families of the Indian policemen killed. A final reply from the Pakistani authorities is still awaited.

#### शीशे और शीशे के सामान का आयात

\*७१७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में अब तक भारत में कितने मूल्य के शीशे तथा शीशे की वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ; और

(ख) भारत को न केवल आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिये अपितु इन वस्तुओं को निर्यात करने के योग्य भी बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनभाई शाह) :** (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है।

#### विवरण

(क) १९५८ (जनवरी—अगस्त) में ४०.९२ लाख रु० का कांच और कांच का सामान आयात किया गया।

(ख) कांच उद्योग को जो चीजें देश में नहीं बनती या जिनका उत्पादन अभी अपर्याप्त है, वे ये हैं :—प्लेट ग्लास, प्रयोग-शालाओं में काम आनेवाला कांच का सामान, आर्टीकल ग्लास, बिल्डिंग ग्लास, ग्लास बूल तथा पैन. सलीन बियाल। इन चीजों का उत्पादन शुरू करने के लिये उद्योग के उत्कर्षों के आयात तथा कच्चे माल की पूर्ति के रूप में सभी संभव सहहायता दी जा रही है। आशा की जाती है कि प्रयोगशाला में काम



धाने वाली कांच की चीजों, ग्लास ब्रॉल और पॉलिथिलीन बियालों के बारे में देश दो सालों में आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा जब कि इस समय प्रमल में लाई जा रही योजनाओं के अनुसार उत्पादन होने लगेगा।

कांच और कांच के सामान का हमारा निर्यात इस समय २५ लाख ६० प्रतिवर्ष का है और इस निर्यात में वृद्धि की संभावना है।

### Export of Cement

\*718. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd, has been able to export cement out of the contemplated quantity of 2 lakh tons;

(b) the countries to which it has been exported, and

(c) the countries with which it is now negotiating export of the remaining quantity?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) The State Trading Corporation has so far concluded contracts for a total quantity of 54,000 tons, out of which about 36,000 tons have already been exported

(b) Ceylon, Persian Gulf Ports, Aden, Cambodia and East Pakistan.

(c) Negotiations are in progress for further exports to Ceylon, Persian Gulf Ports South Viet-Nam and East Pakistan

### Trade with Japan

\*719. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan is to be treated as the most favoured nation by India; and

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(b) if so, what are the prospects of improvement of trade between the two countries?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement concluded in February 1958 provides for most-favoured nation treatment being accorded to Japan and we have recently withdrawn the reservation we have made earlier in respect of our general obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(b) These agreements help to generate a favourable climate for increased trade and closer economic co-operation.

### Modernisation of Filature

\*720. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any loan to the West Bengal Government for the modernisation of silk filature; and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rupees ten lakhs

### Ambar Charkha Programme

\*721. { **Shri Daljit Singh:**  
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1114 on the 10th March, 1958 and state

(a) whether Government have since received any proposals from the Punjab Government for the Ambar Charkha Programme in that State during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the amount asked for and sanctioned therefor?

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** (a) and (b). A

statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission executes its programmes through Statutory State Boards wherever they exist. As there is a Statutory State Board in the Punjab, the State Board carries out this programme. The Commission has allocated Rs. 1,51,900 as grant and Rs. 2,23,000 as loan and out of this released Rs. 6,000 as grant and Rs. 2,000 as loan upto the end of November, 1958. In addition, Rs. 94,250 as grant and Rs. 27,33,000 as loan have been disbursed to certified institutions in the Punjab during the same period.

#### Unidentified Plane over Jammu

\*722. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an unidentified plane flew over Jammu area at a height of between 30,000 to 40,000 feet in the afternoon of 21st November, 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it had come from the direction of Pakistan and moved towards Poonch;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made to find out the identification of the plane and the purpose of its flight; and

(d) if so, the name of the country to which this plane belonged?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It was suspected to be a Pakistani aircraft and a complaint of cease-fire violation has been lodged with the U.N. Military Observers Group. Their findings are awaited.

#### Strike in Jamsar Gypsum Mines

{ Shri Vajpayee:  
\*723. { Shri P. L. Barupal:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of Jamsar Gypsum Mines in Rajasthan are on strike since the 1st October, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) The strike has been called off.

(b) Non-acceptance by management of their charter of demands.

(c) The Industrial Relations Organisation of the Government of India intervened in the dispute. The matter as to which demands of the Union should be referred to adjudication is under consideration of the Government of India.

#### Committee on Installation of Statues

1040. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1617 on the 25th September, 1958 and state the further progress made so far by the Committee appointed to advise Government on the installation of statues at suitable places in Delhi and New Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): There has been no fresh development as the Committee has not received any suitable proposals, duly supported by offers of funds, and has not, therefore, been able to make any firm recommendations.

#### Nangal Fertilizer-cum-Heavy Water Project

1041. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 535 on the

19th August, 1958 and state the further progress made so far in the setting up of the Nangal Fertilizer-cum-Heavy Water Project?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It has been decided to award contract for the supply, erection and commissioning of the Heavy Water Plant as a package unit to a West German firm on deferred payment terms.

Second consignment comprising 25 per cent. of the entire electrolyser plant has arrived at the factory site. Construction of the buildings for electrolysis, nitric acid and ammonia plants and the storage building is proceeding according to schedule. Work on the factory boundary wall has also made good progress. The railway track from Nangal Dam Railway Station upto the factory entry point has been completed. Earthwork over the section from the factory entry point to the site of the electrolysis plant building is nearly complete and earthwork elsewhere is making satisfactory progress. 488 quarters in the permanent township have been constructed. Construction of the remaining houses is making steady progress.

The limestone deposits at Ramsar-Serla in Morni Hill tracts have been reserved for the Company and steps are being taken for obtaining the mining lease licence.

#### Jute Mills

1042. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 520 on the 19th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the steps taken to restart jute mills; and

(b) the number of workers which have been afforded employment on the restarting of mills?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No steps have been taken to restart the closed mills.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Sub-Soil Water Level in Delhi

1043. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1338 on the 17th September, 1958 and state the details of action taken to bring down sub-soil water level in Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The steps, indicated below, have been taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee:

1. The network of observation pipes of sub-soil water has been extended,
2. 16 tube wells have been sunk in the badly affected areas and pumping of water therefrom is in progress. A scheme has also been prepared for the provision of 287 more tube-wells in moderately affected areas,
3. a study of the existing storm water drainage system has been completed and a scheme has been prepared for improving the drainage system,
4. a line of porous pipe drain has been laid in the Central Vista, as an experimental measure, to collect sub-soil water and to investigate the effect such a system would have on sub-soil water level in this area. A complete scheme has also been prepared for four such porous-pipe drains in the Central Vista,
5. in the case of one of the new colonies near the Hindustan Housing Factory, a scheme has been prepared for draining the sub-soil water by a system of porous drains,
6. investigations have been completed in regard to the raising

and regarding of lawns in bungalow compounds to prevent stagnation of water, and

- 7 in order to economise on the use of unfiltered water for irrigation, a scheme has been prepared for introducing parrot type sprinkler for experimentation

#### Oil Industry

1044. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed the production capacity of the industry engaged in the production of oil through expeller and its requirement during the year 1958-59; and

(b) how far the production has increased since 1956-57?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The exact figures of production during 1957-58 are not yet known but no significant increase is expected

#### Mica

1045. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposit of first grade mica estimated in the country at present,

(b) the annual requirements of first grade mica within the country, and

(c) the quantity exported during 1958 so far, country-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) It has not been possible to estimate the reserves of this mineral so far, since this occurs intermixed with other mineral matter like pegmatites

(b) 10,000 lbs. approximately.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No 64.]

#### Motor Cars

1046. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies producing Motor Cars in India; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase production of Motor Cars in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) (i) M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Uttarpara, District Hooghly, (West Bengal)

(ii) M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(iii) M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd, 29, Mount Road, Madras.

(b) Import of motor car components have had to be restricted since January, 1957 on account of the foreign exchange difficulties. However, in order to provide the largest number of cars to the market within the limits of the available foreign exchange, each manufacturer has agreed to the licensing for about a year presently of imports of components to only one type of car, that being the one for which the foreign exchange expenditure per complete set of components would be the least

#### Tractors

1047. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies producing Agricultural tractors in India; and

(b) the steps taken to increase production of these tractors in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) M s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd, Madras, is the only firm so far granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of agricultural tractors.

(b) The above firm has been allowed the facility of importing its requirements of plant and machinery under the U.S. Export-Import Bank loan scheme. It is also being assisted, to the extent possible in the current foreign exchange situation, in procuring adequate quantities of components and raw materials. In addition, other schemes for the manufacture of tractors of smaller sizes than that for which this firm holds the licence, have been approved in principle recently and connected details are under examination.

#### Fountain Pens

1048. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies producing fountain pens in India; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of fountain pens in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) There are about a dozen companies in the organised Sector producing fountain pens. Government has no precise information about the companies in the small-scale sector.

(b) (i) Import of fountain pens from abroad has been banned

(ii) Import of raw materials which are not available indigenously is allowed.

Production has increased to 70,000 gross (estimated) for 1958 from 51,000 gross in 1957.

#### Razor Blades

1049. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies producing razor blades in India, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of razor blades?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) 1. M/s. Hind Razor Blades Co. (Private) Ltd., Bombay.

2. M/s. Harbans Lal Malhotra & Sons (Private) Ltd., Calcutta.

3. M/s. National Razors & Blades (Private) Ltd., Calcutta.

(b) The following steps have been taken:

(i) During the period April, 1958 to September, 1958, the manufacturers have been allotted raw materials to increase their production by 35 per cent. in comparison with their 1957 level of production. They have also been allowed a buffer stock of six months.

(ii) Allotment of raw materials will be considered during the current period (October 1958 to March 1959) to maintain the increase in production subject to the availability of foreign exchange.

(iii) Import of razor blades has been completely banned since July, 1957.

#### Emporium of Assamese Handicrafts

1050. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 755 on 22nd August, 1958 and state the decision of the Government with regard to the requisitioning of premises in New Delhi for opening an emporium for Assamese handicrafts?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): After further consideration, it has been decided that the Assam Government's request cannot be acceded to as this is opposed to the principle adopted by Government of a co-ordinated sales programme for the products of small industries through a single sales emporium in each large city and of not opening new emporia for Handicrafts in addition. The

Central Cottage Industries Emporium, New Delhi, aided by the Union Government, sells Assam handicrafts specialities also. To increase the sale of handicrafts from the various States, a Central Handicrafts Marketing Committee has been constituted by the All India Handicrafts Board. The Manager of all important emporia in the country who are represented on this Committee consider suggestions from States for wider representation of their crafts in the various emporia.

#### **Yarn Consumed by Handloom Industry**

1051. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity and value of yarn consumed by the handloom industry of Orissa in the years 1957 and 1958, and

(b) the estimated value of products of the handloom industry in Orissa during the above period?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**

(a) 11,000 bales of yarn valued at Rs 1,10,00,000 were consumed by handloom weavers in the co-operative fold in 1957-58, information for the calendar years is not available

(b) 1957—21.72 million yards valued at Rs 162 lakhs in the co-operative fold

1958—28.5 million yards valued at Rs 177 lakhs in the co-operative fold (upto September, 1958)

Information relating to the sector outside the co-operative is not available

#### **Blades**

1052. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of blades manufactured in India during 1957-58,

(b) whether blades are exported to foreign countries, and

(c) if so, the names of countries to which blades are exported?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**

(a) 289 million

(b) Yes, Sir, in small quantities

(c) Pakistan, Singapore, Malaya, Afghanistan, Nepal, Kenya and Ethiopia

#### **All India Coir Board**

1053. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the number of meetings of the All India Coir Board held during 1958-59 so far, and

(b) the decisions taken at these meetings?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**

(a) Two meetings of the Coir Board have so far been held during 1958-59

(b) A statement containing the decisions taken at these two meetings is placed on the Table [See Appendix III annexure No 65]

#### **Foreign Investment in Automobile Industry**

1054. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign investment in the Indian automobile industry

(b) the extent of Indian capital invested in the industry at present, and

(c) the steps taken to increase the Indian capital investments in the above industry?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**

(a) and (b) As on 1st October, 1958, the investment figures in the form of share capital (paid-up) in different

automobile manufacturing firms are as follows:

Foreign Investment—Rs. 193 lakhs.

Indian Investment—Rs. 1,870 lakhs

(N.B.—In the case of certain firms, the investment figures cover their production other than automobile manufacture also).

(c) No special steps have appeared necessary.

भारतीय विस्फोटक पदार्थ कारखाना,  
गोमिया

\*१०५५. श्री कुशाबल्लभ राय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोमिया में भारतीय विस्फोटक पदार्थ कारखाना किस विदेशी समवाय (कम्पनी) के सहयोग से स्थापित किया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त कारखाने में सरकार और विदेशी समवाय ने कितना-कितना धन लगाया है ; और

(ग) उस समवाय का सहयोग किन शर्तों पर प्राप्त किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय विस्फोटक पदार्थ कारखाना मैसर्स इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज (यू०के०) लि० के सहयोग से स्थापित किया गया है। २ करोड़ रु० की जारी और प्राप्त पूंजी में से भारत सरकार और मैसर्स इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि० ने ४० लाख रु० और १६० लाख रु० लगाया है। मुख्य शर्तें तथा नियम निम्न हैं :—

कारखाने की योजना तथा नक्शा बनाने, संयंत्र तथा साज-सामान की डिजाइन जुटाने, संयंत्र लगाने और उत्पादन

चालू करने का दायित्व मैसर्स इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि० पर होगा। इस कारखाने को चलाने के लिये आवश्यक टैक्नीकल ज्ञान यह फर्म देगी तथा अपनी गवेषणा से जो और जानकारी मिलेगी, उसे भी यह देती रहेगी। शुरू में प्रबन्ध विभाग के सभी कर्मचारी तथा कारखाना चलाने वाले मुख्य लोग इसी फर्म के होंगे। यह लोग भारतीयों को भी प्रशिक्षित करेंगे। जिससे वे बाद में उत्तरदायित्व पद सम्भाल सकें।

पांच डायरेक्टरों को विदेशी फर्म और एक डाइरेक्टर भारत सरकार मनोनीत करेगी और जब तक कंपनी में भारत सरकार के हिस्से रहेंगे, तब तक वह एक व्यक्ति को डाइरेक्टर मनोनीत करती रहेगी। मैसर्स इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि० इस कम्पनी का माल बेचने की एजेंट होगी।

कारखाना बनाने की सेवाओं और कारखानों में उत्पादन शुरू करने के लिये आवश्यक जानकारी एवं सहायता के लिये मैसर्स इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि० को नयी कम्पनी के कुल वार्षिक कारोबार पर २।। प्रतिशत रायल्टी मिलेगी। जिस दिन से कारखाने में उत्पादन शुरू होगा, तब से इसे रायल्टी मिलनी शुरू होगी और तब तक मिलती रहेगी, जबतक उसे इस मद में यह कारखाना बनाने तथा लगाने की कुल पूंजीगत लागत का १० प्रतिशत तक धन नहीं मिल जाता। कारखाने में उत्पादन शुरू होने के बाद जो जानकारी दी जायगी, उसके लिए मैसर्स इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि० को कुल वार्षिक कारोबार पर २।। प्रतिशत की दर से वार्षिक रायल्टी दी जाएगी। दोनों अवस्थाओं में रायल्टी मैसर्स इम्पीरियल कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि० को स्टैलिम मुद्रा में मंदन में दी जाएगी।

### Alcoholic Fermentation in Toddy

1056. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research or investigation has been carried on to fix the alcoholic content in palm toddy below 10 per cent. by suitably controlling the alcoholic fermentation in such toddy;

(b) whether it is a fact that "Neera" is comparatively deficient in food value than toddy with a little alcohol; and

(c) what is the calorific value of "Neera" as compared to toddy?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Soap

1057. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of Sardine oil as compared to vegetable oils employed in soap production; and

(b) whether it is a fact that soaps made with fish oils like the oil of sardines have a good export potential?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) As far as Government is aware fish oils like the oil of Sardine are not produced on a commercial scale in the country and no information as to its cost is, therefore, available.

(b) Government is also not aware of any commercial production of soap with fish oils, and therefore the question of export potential does not arise.

### Ambar Charkha Programme in Orissa

1058. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount made available to Orissa State for the Ambar Charkha

Development Programme during 1958-59 so far;

(b) the number of Ambar Charkha working at present in that State; and

(c) the average production of yarn at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has so far released Rs. 1.98 lakhs as grant and Rs. 4.42 lakhs as loan to Orissa State Board during 1958-59 (upto 31st October, 1958).

(b) About 2,500 Ambar Charkhas were working on 30th June, 1958.

(c) Average production is 4 hanks per Charkha per day.

### Industrial Extension Centres in Punjab

1060. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Industrial Extension Centres in the Punjab State which have started production; and

(b) the present turn over of these centres per month?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table.

### STATEMENT

(a) The following Extension Centres are functioning in the Punjab State:

- (1) Extension Centre for Blacksmithy and Carpentry at Faridabad.
- (2) Extension Centre for Scientific Glassware at Ambala.
- (3) Extension Centre for Foundry at Batala.
- (4) Extension Centre for Metal Utensils and leather at Rewari.

(b) The object of these centres is to render technical assistance to small



scale industries. These are not production centres, though there may be incidental production of some items. The value of such production at the Faridabad centre since its inception in September 1956 is Rs. 35,581. There has been no production at the other centres as machinery is still in the process of being installed.

**Central Crafts Institute, Hyderabad**

1061. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the various courses started in the Central Crafts Institute at Hyderabad under Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) the amount advanced by the Government of India to the State Government for the purpose; and

(c) the number of the trainees?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) The following courses have been started in the Central Crafts Institute at Hyderabad:

- (1) Electricians.
- (2) Fitters.
- (3) Moulders.
- (4) Motor Mechanics.
- (5) Machinists.
- (6) Sheet Metal Workers.
- (7) Turners.
- (8) Welders (Gas & Electric).

(b) No advance is given to the State Government for the purpose. The expenditure is incurred initially by the State Government and 60 per cent. thereof is paid to the State Government as Central Government's share. In this connection a sum of Rs. 6.57 lakhs have been sanctioned for this Institute for the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) Seats sanctioned—224.

Trainees on roll as on 31-10-58—164.

**Powerlooms in U.P.**

1062. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Powerlooms in the State of U.P. up-to-date;

(b) where these are located with break-up of Powerlooms at each place;

(c) the number of Powerlooms at the end of the year 1957;

(d) the number of Powerlooms permitted to be installed in that State during the year 1958-59 with their location; and

(e) how many of them have been permitted for individuals and the number of Powerlooms allowed to the co-operatives?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Cotton—272 Non-Cotton—757.

|                 | Cotton    | Non-cotton |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| Mirzapur . . .  | 61        |            |
| Kanpur . . .    | 103       | 486        |
| Agra . . .      | 74        |            |
| Kanauj . . .    | 30        |            |
| Hasthinapur . . | 4         |            |
| Modinagar . . . |           | 250        |
| Varanasi . . .  |           | 21         |
|                 | <hr/> 272 | <hr/> 757  |

(c) 1043.

(d) and (e). Seven cotton tape powerlooms have been permitted at Kanpur for individuals. A scheme of the State Government for the installation of 1,000 powerlooms in the handloom sector in the co-operative fold has been approved by Government. The location of these looms is not known.

# Development of Atomic Energy

1063. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the progress made towards the use of Atomic Energy for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in this country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Radio-active isotopes, which are the product of atomic energy, are being used in the country in (a) fundamental investigations in physiological, bio-chemical and biological researches, (b) diagnosis and treatment of certain metabolic diseases and nutritional disorders as well as cancer and allied conditions. For instance, radio-active Iodine (I131) has been used in tracer investigations concerning thyroid diseases and more particularly in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis. Iron (Fe59) has been used in the studies of blood circulation in normality and disease. Radio-phosphorous (P32), Radio-gold (Au198) and Cobalt-60 (Co60) have found increasing applications in the diagnosis and therapy of malignant tumours of various types.

# Indians Employed in China

1064. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 116, on the 14th August, 1958 and state the progress, if any, made with regard to the realisation of amounts due to the Indian nationals who were in the employment of the Shanghai Municipal Police and other authorities in China?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There has been no progress in the case since my last reply given on 14th August, 1958.

# Indian Jailed in East Pakistan

1065. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Untarred Question No. 552 on the 19th August, 1958 and state the action taken to get Mr. Dhurjati Prasad Dutta, an Indian Army Havildar, who went to East Pakistan to see his relatives and who was charged with sedition against the Pakistan Government, and though later found not guilty in a trial, had been kept under detention in the Jessore Jail, released?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Consequent on the agreement about release of prisoners, arrived at during the Indo-Pakistan Conference held at Karachi from the 30th August, to 2nd September, 1958, Shri Dhurjati Prasad Dutta was released by East Pakistan Government on the 9th September, 1958.

# Memorial to Lokmanya Tilak

1066. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 900 on the 4th September, 1958 and state the further progress made in the construction of the class-cum-lecture hall in the Mandalay Prison in Burma as a Memorial to Lokmanya Tilak?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The construction of the Memorial has been completed except for the fixing of corrugated galvanised iron sheets on the roof, laying of the floor of the hall, white washing and painting.

The above items of work are expected to be completed by the end of December, at the latest.

# Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border

1067. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No 898 on the 4th September, 1958 and state

(a) the further progress made in the demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border, and

(b) the target date, if any, fixed for the demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Borders?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) The field season for demarcation begins in November, and progress reports are expected only after some time

(b) No target date has been fixed

#### Border Incident

1968 Shri D C Sharma. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani forces opened fire at Dumcherra in Patharia reserve forest and maintained their battery in the Indian territory on the 10 September 1958,

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have lodged a protest with the Pakistan Government for the violation of cease-fire agreement, and

(c) if so nature of reply received from the Pakistan Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) Yes, Sir Pakistani forces opened fire at Dainacherra in Patharia Reserve Forest on 10th September 1958, at 14 45 hours and continued firing till 15 18 hours

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Pakistan Government replied that, on enquiry the allegation had been found to be baseless

#### Moratorium on Nuclear Weapons

1969. Shri D C Sharma. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain, the USA and other nations

have submitted to the United Nations a resolution urging a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, while negotiations on a permanent cessation of such tests go on in Geneva, and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have studied the resolution?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) and (b) A copy of the resolution proposed by the United Kingdom, the USA in co-operation with 15 other countries is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 68] We have naturally studied this and all other resolutions in the Assembly on this subject

#### Looting of Indian High Commission's Office in Lahore

1970. Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 22 on the 11th August, 1958 and state

(a) whether any reply has been received from the Government of Pakistan to the protest lodged with them regarding the looting of the Indian Deputy High Commissioner's office in Lahore on the 10th of July, 1958 and also regarding the harassment and ill-treatment meted out to the members of the staff at the Wagah Border, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru). (a) and (b) Yes, Sir As regards theft from the premises of the Indian Deputy High Commission at Lahore the Pakistan Government have stated that a list of the property stolen was not given to the Police Officer who went for the enquiry and that the matter was not pursued. It has since been pointed out to the Pakistan Government that while a complete list could not be prepared in the circumstances attending the closure of the Deputy High Commission Lahore, details were made available to the Police Officer, adequate

for tracing the articles if the matter had been earnestly pursued. As regards the incident of detention of some members of the staff of the Deputy High Commission at Lahore at the border Checkpost, the Pakistan Government have stated that the staff was made to wait for recording their particulars in the relevant registers. This does not conform to the facts and a further communication has been addressed to the Pakistan Government.

#### Installation of Community Radio Receiver Sets

1071. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the progress made up to the 30th November, 1958 with regard to the installation of Community Radio receiver sets in villages in the States (State-wise)?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 67].

#### Plans of States

1072. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2833 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the discussions with the remaining States on reassessment of their programmes in the last two years of the plan and the measures to raise the requisite additional resources have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result of the discussions held?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is proposed in the course of the current session to place before Parliament a document incorporating the result of these discussions.

#### Foreign Trade Board

1073. { Shri Barman:  
Shri Subodh Haneda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the personnel of the Foreign Trade Board and Directorate of Export Promotion;

(b) progress made in the increase of exports of coal and ores to respective countries; and

(c) the value of such increase?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 68].

(b) and (c). A statement is being prepared and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### India—1958 Exhibition

1074. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different States have been invited to take part in the India—1958 Exhibition; and

(b) the facilities given to the State Governments to show the different aspects of national economic progress?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allocation of appropriate space apart from displays through Central agencies of aspects such as multipurpose projects in the States, handloom and handicraft products, small scale industries, cultural and tourist information.

### काफी का निर्यात

१०७५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५७-५८ में भारत से कितने मूल्य की काफी बाहर भेजी गयी ;

(ख) इसके कौन-कौन से देश स्थायी ग्राहक हैं ; और

(ग) और अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के उद्देश्य से काफी की उपज बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) ६,७२,३७,७७३ रु० की ।

(ख) भारतीय काफी के बड़े बड़े विदेशी खरीदार ये हैं :—गर्जमनी, इटली, हॉलैण्ड, बेल्जियम, स्वीडन, स्विट्जरलैण्ड, तथा ब्रिटेन और पिछले २ वर्षों में मोरियन रूस भी। काफी का निर्यात बहरीन, इराक, कुवेन और मिस्र को भी किया जाता है।

(ग) सरकार ने काफी उद्योग के विकास के लिये एक योजना की मंजूरी दी है जिसके अन्तर्गत पहले में काफी की खेती वाली १४०,००० एकड़ भूमि में गहन पैदावार करने और २३,७०० एकड़ नयी भूमि में काफी पैदा करने की व्यवस्था है। इस योजना का लक्ष्य काफी का उत्पादन बढ़ाकर ६०,००० टन प्रतिवर्ष करने का है, जबकि इस समय इसका उत्पादन ४०,००० से लेकर ४३,००० टन तक है। इस पर योजना की श्रद्धा में कुल २.६५ करोड़ रु० खर्च होने की आशा है।

### Cycle Manufacturers in Punjab

1076. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the

Punjab Cycle Assemblers Union in regard to non-allotment of steel and import licences for raw materials to small units engaged in the manufacture of cycles; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A representation was received from Punjab Cycle Assemblers Union in August 1958, requesting for increase in the allocation of steel to the Punjab State for small scale units in the Bicycle industry.

(b) From the Quarter I of 1958-59 (April-June, 1958) onwards, the bulk allotment of steel to the small scale industries sector has been increased by 4,500 tons per quarter. The quota thus increased is distributed to the various States including the Punjab State. With the increase so made in the steel quota it is hoped that the situation would improve considerably.

### Shifting of Offices to Nagpur

1077. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:  
Shri Tangamani:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1 on the 11th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the number of offices that have since been shifted to Nagpur; and

(b) the number of quarters likely to be constructed for the employees during the year 1958-59 at Nagpur?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information asked for, is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

### STATEMENT

(a) As indicated in reply to Part (a) of the Starred Question No. 1 on

11-8-1958, the shift of the following offices to Nagpur has been completed:

- (i) Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- (ii) Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.
- (iii) Excavation, Pre-history, Atlas and Muslim Epigraphy Sections, Department of Archaeology, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

The move of the office of the Indian Bureau of Mines to Nagpur is also in progress and it will take some time before it is completed, as it has to move in accordance with a phased programme to suit administrative requirements.

(b) The construction of 280 quarters at Nagpur has already started. A proposal to construct another 125 quarters at Nagpur during next year is also under consideration of the Government.

**National Instruments (Private) Ltd.,  
Calcutta**

1078. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the modernisation of National Instruments (Private) Ltd., at Calcutta has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the scheme are:

- (i) Transfer of the management of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, to National Instruments (Private) Ltd., a private limited Company

within the 'Public Sector' with a Board of Directors, consisting of both the Government officials and non-officials;

- (ii) Construction of new factory premises at Jadavpur with increased working floor space;
- (iii) Replacement of old machinery by modern machine tools;
- (iv) Reorganisation of methods and techniques of production;
- (v) Research and development of new items of production;
- (vi) Extension of training facilities to different categories of trainees sponsored by various Ministries of the Government of India.

#### **Manufacture of Textile Machinery**

1079. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the setting up of a plant in India for the manufacture of Textile machinery; and

(b) if so, whether any foreign firms have shown interest in collaborating in such enterprise?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**

(a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up a plant in the Public Sector for the manufacture of textile machinery. Certain proposals from private parties for the manufacture of different items of textile machinery in collaboration with foreign firms, are under the consideration of Government.

#### **Industrial Development of Backward Areas**

1080. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2755 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the up-to-date information regarding the amount spent out of allotment made for the industrial development of Backward areas in the Punjab State during 1957-58 and 1958-59 has been received; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6,78,737.

Trade between India and Burma .

1081. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1215 on the 12th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the arrangements agreed upon between India and the Burmese Economic delegation to promote Trade between the two countries have since been ratified by the respective Governments; and

(b) if so, the details of these arrangements?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Protocol is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 69.]

Tea export to U.S.A.

1082. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1502 on the 4th September, 1958 and state the present position of the export of Indian tea to the U.S.A.?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):  
During January-September, 1958, export of Indian tea to the U.S.A. amounted to 17.89 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4.69 crores as compared with 16.81 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4.72 crores during the same period of last year.

Balance of Trade with Russia

1083. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had an adverse trade balance with Russia in the first six months of the current year;

(b) if so, the value and nature of goods imported and exported from and to Russia since 1st January, 1958, month-wise; and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase export and decrease import?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This information is published in the "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India" and supplements thereto by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

(c) A new Trade Agreement with the U.S.S.R. has recently been concluded with the object of achieving overall balance in trade.

Evacuee Houses in Punjab

1084. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to sell the vacant evacuee houses and plots in Punjab?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Most acquired evacuee houses and plots in the Punjab are in the occupation of displaced persons or displaced institutions. Very few are vacant. In accordance with an integrated scheme of sale, these properties are being sold by auction.

**राष्ट्रपति की जापान यात्रा पर व्यय**

१०८५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रपति की जापान यात्रा पर भारत सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री कायें : श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : राष्ट्रपति की जापान यात्रा पर कुल मिलाकर दो लाख नौसीस हजार तीन सौ इकहतर रुपया (रु० २,३३,३७१) खर्च हुआ।

**Import Licences for Automobiles from U.S.A.**

1086. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences were granted for the import of motor cars from the United States of America during 1957-58 and April 1958 to September, 1958;

(b) if so, what is the nature of each licence and to whom they were granted; and

(c) what is the total amount involved in these licences?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One licence was issued in April 1957 in favour of H.M. the King of

Nepal for the import of cars for personal use.

(c) Rs. 38,395.

**Jute Twine and Rope Factory in Orissa**

1087. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2773 on the 25th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the application for setting up a Jute twine and Rope factory in Orissa has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):  
(a) The applicants have since dropped the scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction Works, Cochin**

F { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:  
1088. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages paid under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to a daily rated mazdoor employed in the construction works in the port of Cochin;

(b) whether the daily rated unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers employed in these works are given any holidays with wages; and

(c) if so, the number of holidays granted per year?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):  
(a) Rs. 2/8/- per day. In addition, a mazdoor is paid three annas per day with effect from 1st July, 1957 as equivalent of the interim relief of Rs. 5 per month granted to Central Government employees.



(b) Yes.

(c) Twelve paid holidays per annum for permanent and temporary workers and four paid holidays per annum for casual workers.

#### Industrial Units at Kanpur

1089. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industrial units are likely to be established at Kanpur during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what are those industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table. [See appendix III, annexure No 70].

#### जामसर जिप्सम खान

१०६०. श्री ए० सा० बाबुपाल : क्या खन और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बोकानेर स्थित जामसर जिप्सम खान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को एक टन चूना खोदने के लिये क्या मजदूरी दी जाती है ; और

(ख) एक टन चूने को खान से स्टेशन याई तक ले जाने तथा उसे माल के डिब्बे में लादने के लिये क्या मजदूरी दी जाती है ।

खन और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). जामसर जिप्सम खान से जो खनिज निकाला जाता है वह "जिप्सम" है, "चूना" नहीं ? खान के मजदूरों को काम की मात्रा के अनुसार मजदूरी दी जाती है। जो ठेकेदार द्वारा

272 (A) L.S.D.—4.

नियुक्त है उनकी मजदूरी की दर निम्नलिखित है:—

र० घा० पा०

जिप्सम निकालने

|                |   |   |   |          |
|----------------|---|---|---|----------|
| की             | १ | ६ | ० | प्रति टन |
| लादने की       | ० | ६ | ० | प्रति टन |
| डोला तोड़ने की | ० | २ | ० | प्रति टन |

परिवहन का प्रबन्ध कंपनी करती है।

कंपनी द्वारा नियुक्त मजदूरों को निम्नलिखित दर से मजदूरी मिलती है:—

र० घा० पा०

जिप्सम निकालने

|           |   |   |   |          |
|-----------|---|---|---|----------|
| की        | १ | ४ | ० | प्रति टन |
| परिवहन की | १ | ४ | ० | प्रति टन |
| लादने की  | ० | ४ | ० | प्रति टन |

जिप्सम को खान से निकालकर सीधा स्टेशन याई पर सहे हुए माल के डिब्बे में पहुँचाया जाता है।

#### Salt at Contai

1091. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private firm has submitted a scheme for the manufacture of salt at Contai, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the name of the firm; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Messrs. Contai Salt and Industries Private Ltd. have approached the Salt Department for issue of a licence for salt manufacture in an area of 95 acres of land in the Contai area. The firm is also understood to have approached the State Government for permission to construct embankments in connection with the layout of their proposed salt works.

(c) The issue of a licence to the firm for salt manufacture will be considered as soon as the State Government accords permission to the firm for construction of embankments.

### **Subsidy to West Bengal**

**1092. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of subsidies given to West Bengal for the hand-made paper, ghani oil and soap-making village industries during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) whether the amount allotted has been utilised fully by the State?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**  
(a) Rs. 2,11,535 during 1957-58 and Rs. 1,03,925 during 1958-59 upto the end of October, 1958.

(b) Production Subsidy is given to the production centres on the basis of actual production with a view to encourage the development of these industries, and as such the question of non-utilization does not arise. Subsidy for purchasing equipment is given in advance; but it is not possible to state at this stage whether the entire amount has been utilized or not, because the utilisation certificates are received after the auditing of accounts which is done on annual basis and takes considerable time.

### **Ambar Khadi Industry**

**1093. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted as grants and loans to the West Bengal Government for the purpose of Ambar Khadi industry in 1957-58;

(b) whether any portion of the amount has lapsed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**  
(a) The Khadi and Village Industries

Commission disbursed Rs. 79,250 as grant to the State Board of West Bengal through the State Government during 1957-58.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Export Promotion Committee for Handlooms**

**1094. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Export Promotion Committee has been set up for handloom products; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by it to increase the export of handloom goods?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Advisory Committee on Oils, Oilseeds and Oilcakes**

**1095. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Advisory Committee has been appointed on oils, oilseeds and oilcakes trade;

(b) whether it has made any suggestions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee considers suggestions that are made for promoting exports and Government takes decisions in the light of the discussions in the Committee.

### **Plantation Labour Housing Scheme**

**1096. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government under the Planta-

tion Labour Housing Scheme for 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) how far it has been availed of by the employers?

**The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 71.]

### Indian Trade Missions

**1097. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Indian Trade Missions which visited foreign countries during 1958-59 so far to explore the possibilities of strengthening trade relations with those countries;

(b) the result of these visits; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon (mission-wise)?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 72.]

### Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

**1098. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2795 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the percentage of posts in the Ministry of Labour and Employment reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Government;

(b) whether the same has been filled up; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):** (a) According to the General orders of

the Government of India the extent of reservation is as under:—

|                                                               | Schedu-<br>led<br>Castes | Schedu-<br>led<br>Tribes |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Posts filled by open competition . . . . .                | 12½%                     | 5%                       |
| (2) Posts filled otherwise than by open competition . . . . . | 16½%                     | 5%                       |

(b) Not yet.

(c) Some of the reasons are given below:—

(1) Ban on recruitment of Lower Division Clerks on account of economy drive;

(2) Non-availability of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(3) Some employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes leave the organisations after securing better employment elsewhere.

### Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

**1099. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2796 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the percentage of posts in the Planning Commission reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Government;

(b) the reason of not filling up the same; and

(c) the time by which those will be filled up?

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** A statement containing the information required is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 73.]

### Export of Sewing Machines

**1100. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry

be pleased to state the countries from which India is facing competition in the export of sewing machines?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):** Mostly from U.S.A. and Japan

#### **Increase in Staff of Government Offices**

**1101. Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that total employment in Central Government establishments (excluding Railways) rose from 6,95,803 in April 1958 to 6,99,781 in May, 1958, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):**  
(a) No

(b) Does not arise

#### **Radio Sets**

**1102. Shri Subbiah Ambalam.** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether Radio sets are being manufactured in the Industrial Estates

(b) if so, the names of such Industrial Estates and the number of sets produced in each so far,

(c) whether these sets are being procured and supplied to the Community Development Blocks, and

(d) if so, the number of sets so far supplied?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**  
(a) and (b) Radio sets are being manufactured by Messrs RESA Company and Messrs Electronics Industries in the Industrial Estate in Guindy only. Their annual capacity is 3,600 and 200 sets respectively. Information regarding the number of sets actually produced by the firms is, however, not available

(c) and (d) Messrs RESA & Co have supplied over 1,200 community

radio sets to Central & State Governments during each of the last four years. Information regarding the number of sets supplied to Community Development Blocks is not available.

#### **Export of Coir Products**

**1103. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries to which coir products are exported; and

(b) the value of coir products exported abroad during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**  
(a) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure No 74]

(b) The value of coir products exported abroad during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto end of August, 1958) is Rs 2,93,41,000 and Rs 96,49,000 respectively

#### **Khadi Gramodyog Ashram, New Delhi**

**1104. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:  
Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1624 on 25th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has since considered the demands of the employees of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi in consultation with the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan authorities,

(b) if so the decision taken, if any, and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, how long it will take to come to a decision in the matter?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):**  
(a) The demands are still under consideration

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Decision will be taken as soon as possible.

#### Sanitation in N.E.F.A.

1105. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment on environmental sanitation for N.E.F.A. has been made by any expert or body of experts; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations and how are they proposed to be implemented?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the request of the N.E.F.A. Administration, an Officer of the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, was deputed by the Indian Council of Medical Research, who, after visiting the area in November, 1957, made the following recommendations:

(i) Water should be provided by tube wells, sanitary dug wells and piped supply tapped from well conserved springs or mountain streams. To start with, one well or water distribution point may serve 200 people. Bathing facilities may also be provided at every water supply point with arrangements for the proper drainage of waste water.

(ii) A suitable scheme for the health education of the tribes should form an integral part of the programme for improvement of sanitation.

(iii) For disposal of human excreta, bore hole (or dug well) latrines without water seal or satisfactory pig latrines may be provided for individual family.

(iv) Systematic investigations may also be undertaken to determine the extent of Taenia infection among the population using such latrines with a view to assessing the danger in using the better type of pig latrines.

(v) Villagers should be encouraged to construct manure pits for proper disposal of refuse, garbage and cattle dung.

(vi) The Public Health Engineer of the Region may prepare type plans of the water supplies, latrines and manure pits for different areas on the basis of local experience. The sanitation facilities provided should conform to the type plans.

The above recommendations are proposed to be implemented as under:

(a) Rs. 17.08 lakhs have been provided in the Second Five Year Plan (Health) for installation of 7 major schemes and 84 wells, 84 hand pumps, with a view to provide pure drinking water to the rural and urban population in the Agency.

(b) Rs. 20,000 have been provided in the Second Five Year Plan for health education of the people through audiovisual aids. A film on malaria with local tribal background has already been produced and another film on tuberculosis is under preparation. Two charts with tribal background have also been prepared for distribution in the schools and health units in the Agency.

(c) For disposal of night soil in areas where people use pig latrines, it is being planned to have such latrines a little away from the main living house but connected to it by a covered passage. Engineers have been instructed to provide cement concrete squatting plates over bore-hole in areas where such latrines are used.

(d) Investigation to determine the extent of Taenia infection is being undertaken in the Health Training and Research Centre, Pasighat.

(e) People are being taught to construct manure pits. This is being done particularly in all the villages included in the N.E.S. Blocks and generally in other villages by the Agriculture Department of the Agency.

(f) Type plans for water supply have been prepared by the Engineering Department of N.E.F.A. on the basis of local conditions in different areas. The Agency also have type plans for latrines and manure pits.

#### Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1108. { Shri Nagi Reddy:  
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements for hospitalisation under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in West Bengal;

(b) what will be the minimum adequate number of beds required to meet the needs of the insured persons and their families; and

(c) the amount spent on the medical needs of families of insured workers in West Bengal so far?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):  
(a) 215 General beds and 115 T.B. beds have been reserved in the existing hospitals. Unreserved beds are also available to insured persons.

(b) 350 General beds and 150 T.B. beds for the insured persons. Families are entitled to outdoor medical care only under the Scheme.

(c) Medical care has not so far been extended to families of insured persons in West Bengal.

#### जिलों तथा सब-डिवीजनों का पुनर्गठन

११०७. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या योजना मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९४८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या २६४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में वैज्ञानिक आधार पर जिलों तथा सब-डिवीजनों का पुनर्गठन करने में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) काम को जल्दी करने की दृष्टि से क्या विशेष उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री इया. नं. विज):  
इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों को पत्र भेजे जा चुके हैं और बाद में एक विवरण सभा के भेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

#### Indians in South Africa

1108. { Shri Ram Krishan:  
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Shri Muhammed Elias:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Transval Indian Congress has submitted a memorandum to the U.N. Members in which it is said that half a million Indians living in South Africa "suffer indescribable oppression and misery" at the hands of the Nationalist Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the copy of the memorandum; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to get redress of their grievances?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is being pursued in the General Assembly of the United Nations, which is the only international forum where it can be raised.

#### Derequisitioning of Houses

1109. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:  
Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1208 on the 12th September, 1958 and state how many houses have been derequisitioned and restored to the local landlords in Delhi since August 1947 out of those which were requisitioned by Government during war-time

and subsequently handed over to foreign Embassies?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The number derequisitioned is 23. Possession of 16 was given to the original landlords and that of the remaining 7 to the occupying foreign Missions since title to the property had been acquired by them.

#### Low Income Group Housing Scheme

1110. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the total amount granted by the Union Government to the different States under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 75.]

#### Plan Publicity in Manipur

1111. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned in 1958-59 for Plan Publicity in Manipur; and

(b) what are the publications brought out by the Plan Publicity Department during the above period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kesar): (a) Rs. 40,000.

(b) The following publications have so far been brought out by the Manipur Administration during the year:—

- (1) Five Year Plans in Manipur.
- (2) Report on Developmental activities—January to April, 1958 (English).
- (3) Removal of Untouchability—a drama script.

#### Civic Amenities in Tilak Nagar

1112. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Corporation has urged the Ministry of Rehabilitation to expedite elementary civic amenities in Tilak Nagar and Tihar colonies; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal Corporation had approached us for funds to complete the civic amenities in the various displaced persons' colonies in Delhi. The details have been received only recently and are under examination.

#### Foreign Exchange for Industries

1113. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange required in the Second Five Year Plan period for the organised industries and small-scale and cottage industries separately;

(b) the total amount sanctioned so far and utilised as well as the amount remaining;

(c) the break-up of the remaining foreign exchange requirements, industry-wise, in the organised as well as the small-scale and cottage industries; and

(d) the further break-up between the capital and intermediate and consumer goods?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Training Centres for Handloom Industry**

1114. { Shri Daljit Singh;  
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres for the handloom industry established by the Central Government in the Punjab State so far;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the number of persons trained in them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) None.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Political Officers**

1115. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal and non-tribal Political Officers and Assistant Political Officers Class I at present working in N.E.F.A., Naga Hills, Tuensang Area, Manipur and Tripura;

(b) whether there is a quota allotted to indigenous tribal people for appointment in these areas; and

(c) if so, what is its ratio against total appointment?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) At present, officers holding posts of Political Officers, and Assistant Political Officers, Class I, are appointed in N.E.F.A. and Naga Hills-Tuensang Area from the Indian Frontier Administrative Service. The numbers of I.F.A.S. Officers holding such appointments in these areas and corresponding appointments in Manipur and Tripura are as under:

**NEFA:**

Political Officers and Addl. Political Officers

|            |   |   |   |
|------------|---|---|---|
| Tribal     | . | . | . |
| Non-Tribal | . | . | . |

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Asstt. Political Officers Class I | . |
| Tribal                            | 4 |
| Non-Tribal                        | 5 |

**Naga Hills Tuensang Area:**

|                                                                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Dy. Commissioners and Addl. Dy. Commissioners (corresponding to Political Officers) | . |
| Tribal                                                                              | 4 |
| Non-Tribal                                                                          | 2 |

Assistant Commissioners (corresponding to Asstt. Political Officers, Class I)

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Tribal     | 2 |
| Non-Tribal | 2 |

**Manipur:**

|                                                                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Dy. Commissioner and Addl. Dy. Commissioner (corresponding to Political Officers) | .    |
| Tribal                                                                            | Nil. |
| Non-Tribal                                                                        | 2    |

Asstt. Commissioners (corresponding to Asstt. Political Officers Class I)

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Tribal     | 3 |
| Non-Tribal | 1 |

**Tripura:**

Collector & District Magistrates (corresponding to Political Officers)

|            |      |
|------------|------|
| Tribal     | Nil. |
| Non-Tribal | 2    |

(b) In the initial constitution of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service, no fixed quota was allotted to indigenous tribal people for appointment in these areas. However, regarding the maintenance of the Service, it has been laid down in the I.F.A.S. Rules that subject to suitable tribal candidates being available, as nearly as possible one half of the vacancies in Grade II to be filled by direct recruitment (about 50 per cent.) during the first 10 years of the commencement of these Rules and during each period of 5 years thereafter shall be filled by the appointment of tribal candidates.

(c) At present about 35 per cent. of the total appointments in the Service is in fact held by tribal Officers.



12 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO COTTON TEXTILES  
(CONTROL) ORDER

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1106 dated the 22nd November, 1955, making certain further amendment to the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1086/58].

## SUPPLY OF COTTON TO USA

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement correcting, the reply given on the 12th September, 1958 to supplementaries by Sarvashri S. R. Damani and Arun Chandra Guha on Starred Question No. 1199 regarding Supply of Cotton to USA. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1087/58].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT  
COUNCILS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Reports—

- (1) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles Industry for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1088/58].
- (2) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1089/58].
- (3) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1090/58].
- (4) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power Driven Pumps for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1091/58].
- (5) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-Ferrous Metals for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1092/58].
- (6) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools Industry for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1093/58].
- (7) Annual Report of the Development Council for Alkalis and Allied Industries for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1094/58].
- (8) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilisers) for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1095/58].
- (9) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Industry for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1096/58].
- (10) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs, Dyes, and Intermediates for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1097/58].
- (11) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1098/58].
- (12) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1099/58].

**STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES  
 RULES**

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, a copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures Rules, 1958, published in Notification No. S.O. 2403 dated the 22nd November, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1100/58].

12-03 hrs.

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL**

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table the Tea (Alteration in Duties of Customs and Excise) Bill, 1958 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 17th November, 1958.

12.03½ hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**TENTH REPORT**

**Shri Ranga (Tenali):** I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1955-56.

12-03½ hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: SUPPLEMEN-  
 TARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
 FOR 1958-59**

**The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra):** On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1958-59.

12-03½ hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A  
 MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
 IMPORTANCE**

**FALL IN JUTE PRICES**

**Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra):** Under Rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

‘the plight of jute growers in the country due to the sharp fall in jute prices.’

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Some Hon’ble Members have shown concern about the recent fall in jute prices, and I am, therefore, taking this opportunity to place the facts of the situation before the House and to state the steps which have been taken or are proposed to be taken to arrest the downward trend.

The production of jute and mesta in the country has during recent years shown an appreciable increase. In 1953-54 the production amounted to 37.47 lakh bales and the area under jute and mesta was about 18.84 lakh acres. The production in 1958-59 of both jute and mesta is estimated at 62 to 65 lakh bales and the area under cultivation is only 18.94 lakh acres. On almost the same acreage production has shown a steep increase. It is realised that the increased production is largely due to the special efforts made by the cultivator coupled with the assistance rendered by the Government under the Grow More Jute programme towards improved methods of cultivation, utilisation of better seeds etc.

The average price for Assam middle in 1953-54 was Rs. 29.5 per maund. The price which prevailed in the recent months for this same quality ranged from Rs. 24 to Rs. 27 per maund. Though there has been some

**9099 Calling Attention to a 8 DECEMBER 1958  
Matter of Urgent Public  
Importance**

**Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment  
Bill**

decline in prices in the recent months, the return to the cultivator taken as a whole cannot be deemed to be unduly low having regard to the increased production from the same acreage. Nevertheless in the interest of continuing increase in production and maintaining steadiness in price, the following measures have been taken recently.

The East India Jute and Hessian Exchange has fixed margins which would be payable if prices went below certain level.

The Indian Jute Mills Association has reaffirmed its intention to stick to the minimum prices for Hessian and Sacking fixed in February 1958.

The Association has also asked the member-mills to increase their purchase of raw jute upto three months' consumption. The mills are now being persuaded to purchase and hold stocks upto four months' consumption. Mill purchases of jute during the period July to October 1958 amounted to 21.94 lakh bales against 18.14 lakh bales during the same period in 1957 showing an increase of 3.8 lakh bales.

Import of raw jute has also been considerably curtailed during this year. For a short period from the end of May upto the middle of July, licensing was practically suspended. During the period 15th July to 15th November 1958, licences have been issued for the import of only 4.8 lakh maunds against 15 lakh maunds licensed during the same period in 1957. It has also been decided that import of raw jute should be restricted to qualities not produced in India but needed essentially to meet the requirements of the foreign market.

With a view to firming up further the internal prices, it is proposed to canalise the export of a limited quantity of raw jute through the State Trading Corporation.

Special measures are being taken to provide adequate wagons for the movement of jute from the producing areas to Calcutta.

From the long term point of view consideration is also being given to the question of increasing the holding power of the cultivator by measures such as the acceleration of the programme for the establishment of co-operative marketing societies, warehouses and godowns.

The position is being closely watched by Government and further measures will be taken if found necessary.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I gave notice of a motion on this subject. The statement made today is quite unsatisfactory and inadequate to meet the situation. I expect you would allow a discussion on the subject, which affects the entire rural economy of atleast three eastern States in India.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider it.

Shri A. C. Guha: There may be a discussion on the subject. A copy of the hon. Minister's statement may be circulated to all the Members.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the copy of the statement is concerned, it will be circulated to all Members. Regarding the discussion, in view of the Statement, I will consider if further discussion is necessary.

12-05 hrs.

**SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL\***

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

\*Published in the Gazette of India dated 8th December, 1958.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri S. N. Mishra: I introduce the Bill.

# INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I introduce the Bill.

# INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri Manubhai Shah: I introduce the Bill.

12-59 hrs.

# MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, be taken into consideration."

We had a debate on the international situation and foreign affairs in August last, i.e. nearly four months ago. These four months have seen considerable and significant developments. From the time we discussed this last, we have before us one important change that has occurred in West Asia, that is, in Iraq, where a revolution had taken place and the monarchy had been displaced by a republic. Fairly intimately connected with it was the situation in Lebanon, and that situation became worse and there was the landing of foreign troops both in Lebanon and in Jordan. Fortunately, the situation was controlled and ultimately the foreign troops were taken away.

In this connection, I should like to refer to the work of the United Nations Commission in Lebanon, because I do think that that Commission performed a remarkably fine piece of work there and it was largely due to that Commission that tragic developments were avoided. May I also mention in this connection the name of the Indian member of that Commission, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, to whom I should like to pay my tribute, knowing as I do the good work he did in this Commission in Lebanon? As the House knows, he had been appointed our High Commissioner for Pakistan.

Some hon. Members put me a question a little while ago—and some newspapers also rather seem to think—that most of our Missions are lying

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

vacant whenever a crisis occurs. It is rather a remarkable criticism, and this was particularly directed against Shri Rajeshwar Dayal going to Lebanon. No Mission is, however, in that sense, vacant. It is true sometimes that the Head of the Mission is not there, deliberately not there, it is not accidental; that is to say, there are sometimes gaps. Each change, if I may say so, changing people, sending one Head of the Mission to another place involves a chain of changes and it is very difficult to have the chain fit immediately in every place, and there are gaps. In every Foreign Office there are gaps. It does not much matter, because there are good people to run it for a short time of one or two months. It is not normally considered at all undesirable. But apart from this, a number of places have been mentioned; particularly mention was made of Pakistan. Now, as a matter of fact, we sent a special man to function as High Commissioner. When Shri Rajeshwar Dayal could not go a High Commissioner was functioning, Shri Matra, and he functioned till Shri Rajeshwar Dayal came back.

Then mention was made to Lebanon (Beirut), Budapest; I forget at the moment, the third place. There we do not have a full Mission, that is to say, when I say a full Mission, a residing Ambassador. In Budapest we have a Mission; we have a competent man. But the Ambassador is the same as the Ambassador in Moscow. So, he normally lives in Moscow and pays visits to Budapest and one or two other places which are associated. That is the normal practice to have one Ambassador dealing with two or three countries and having subordinate offices in other countries. That was so in Beirut also. We do not have a special Ambassador in Lebanon. Then it was connected with Cairo. But there was a competent officer in charge of the subordinate offices at Beirut. And may I say that that officer also did distinguished work during all these troubles in Lebanon?

Then there was the case of Baghdad where, it is true, there was no Ambassador present. In the normal course the Ambassador had come away here and the next Ambassador had to go from Copenhagen or Stockholm, I think. He was not present there. But there was nothing extraordinary about it and this kind of thing is likely to happen and we cannot guard against it and no harm has been caused to anybody because we are competently represented there.

At the present moment, if one looks at the various problems afflicting the world, whichever way one looks at them, one comes against the cold war, the basic thing which creates these problems, for which there appears to be no prospect of an immediate solution. There are two conferences going on in Geneva now. One is the Conference on the suspension of nuclear tests and the other is the Conference to consider measures relating to prevention of surprise attacks. Both Conferences have got rather bogged up, and there is a stalemate. But only yesterday I think some slightly hopeful news came from the first Conference, that is, the Conference on the suspension of nuclear tests, hopeful in the sense that they had provisionally and temporarily agreed on the first article of the long list. At least they have got moving. That does not take us very far, but anyhow they had got out of the state of being held up without any agreement. But the difficulties are many, and the House knows the nature of the difficulties.

Broadly speaking, so far as the question of nuclear tests is concerned, the Soviet attitude is that the question of suspension of nuclear tests should be separated from the other disarmament proposals and the discontinuance of tests should be immediate and permanent, while the attitude of the Western Powers is that all those questions should be taken together. Well, so far as we are concerned, the House knows how anxious and eager, not only anxious and eager but how deeply, we feel about the continuance of

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nuclear tests. We feel that it is in the nature of a crime against humanity to continue any tests which endanger not only the present generation but the future generations to come. For our part, nuclear tests should be suspended quite apart from anything else. The argument is strong enough for that. We say "abandon"—but certainly "suspend" if you can abandon them later. At the same time, we realise that there is some ground for saying that when people are very afraid of each other the whole question should be considered together, or at any rate nothing should be done which might, in this present cold-war context, create a position of greater difficulty for one side than that of the other. So, it is not merely a question of taking item 1 first and item 2 second. The difficulties are deeper. Anyhow, they are moving slightly.

In so far as the other question is concerned, about surprise attacks, I fear the future is not at all promising. Here also the approach of the Western nations is that the experts should confine themselves to the scientific study and analysis of the technical problems involved in reducing the risks of any possible surprise attacks.

The Soviet side, on the other hand, contends that the problem of surprise attacks is a problem of unleashing a new war and so specific disarmament problems and political issues should be included in the agenda for discussion, which also, according to the Soviets, should include the question of foreign military bases. So, immediately you come up against political problems there is a deadlock.

I mentioned these two conferences which are proceeding at the present moment in a rather leisurely fashion without bringing much results and at the same time without daring to break up because breaking up would create a feeling akin to despair in the world. All I can say is that I hope gradually they will find some way to go on and

even to come to some minor agreements rather than have no agreement at all.

This question of the cold war covers every question in the world today—whether it is in the Near East, whether it is in the Middle East, whether it is in the Far East or whether it is these military pacts—both groups. Everything is part of the cold war and it becomes difficult even to consider the questions in the United Nations which can be separated from this approach of cold war. I suppose it is inherent in the situation today in the world. We have endeavoured with some success to keep out of it. When we talk about the policy of non-alignment, it obviously means non-alignment in this cold war conflict.

A rather curious result of this cold war is that well-known words with very definite meanings are distorted and begin to mean something else or are used in another context. What I mean to say is that if a country is allied to a group in a military alliance then that country is supposed to be a standard bearer of light and freedom, whatever it may do or whatever institutions it may have. If a country is in the other side, then it is described by the opposite side as sunk in reaction or other bad things. We see the use of the words 'democracy' and 'free world' and we also hear the word 'peace' being bandied about. Everybody wants peace and sometimes people want peace with the atom bomb combined. Sometimes peace is talked about in terms which appear to be almost more violent than the terms of war and threats. The word "democracy" is used in some curious way in connection with even countries which have martial law. It is for that country, of course, to determine what kind of Government or control it should have. It is none of our function. It may be—how am I to say?—that martial law is for some country the best way of governing that country. It is not for us to determine. But what I am venturing to point out is not

what happens in that country but the reactions of what happens in that country in other countries. That is what I find interesting, i.e., the reactions of trying to explain martial law as some kind of extension of the democratic principle. This intrigues me. It shows to what length our thinking can be distorted because of our wishes and because ultimately of the cold war technique.

It is just another instance, if I may mention it. Human rights are talked about a great deal. The day after tomorrow happens to be the Tenth Anniversary of the Human Rights Declaration and perhaps, Sir, you would be good enough to mention that fact day after tomorrow in this House, because it is an important fact to be mentioned and to be remembered by us and by the world. The Human Rights Declaration was passed at this time ten years ago with nobody dissenting in the UN so far as I remember. It is true that the practical application of it and all that has been discussed ever since, but all the principles were accepted unanimously. Now by no stretch of imagination can the policy pursued by the South African Government, i.e., the policy of apartheid, be reconciled with any human rights. It is in direct conflict with not only the Charter of the United Nations but the Declaration of Human Rights. Yet, we see certainly some criticism of that occasionally in other countries, but when the matter comes up before the United Nations countries who stand up for democracy, freedom, anti-racialism and the rest support for some technical reason, it may be, the attitude of the South African Union Government in regard to apartheid, or at any rate they refuse to criticise or condemn it.

Now, all this produces a certain confusion in the public mind. The only yard-stick left is not that of principle but of who is with us in the cold war. That is the only yard-stick left and that country, whether it is in this group of nations or in that group, whatever may happen—whether it

may happen in South Africa or in some country having martial law or in some country like Hungary where other things happened—that has to be protected and they have to be accepted because they are our parties in the cold war. They are on our side. We cannot criticise our own colleagues. But that does produce, as I said, confusion in the public mind and because of this we see the growth—take this anti-racialism—of anti-racial sentiments in other countries. Even in England, which has been on the whole free from them, some months back there were some very unfortunate riotings not against the Indians as such but against West Africans because gradually the principles on which the United Nations or various countries are supposed to stand get so much mixed up with other matters that they are not clear and people tend to act in a wrong direction.

You know, of course, of the developments in Pakistan. In this connection may I deal with a notice under rule 197 which asks me to make a statement in regard to something said by General Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan in Karachi on the 4th December in which he has blamed India for border incidents. I do not know what I am expected to say about it. To criticise General Ayub because he blamed India for border incidents? Naturally, one would expect the President of Pakistan to stand up to what he thinks is advantageous to his country or the report that he has received. It is our belief and our honest belief—that these border incidents are generally caused by aggressive tendencies on the border on the Pakistan side. But I have said to this House before and I say it again that firstly these incidents are greatly exaggerated. One should not consider them as a sort of Governments coming into conflict there. They are exaggerated. They are distressing sometimes apart from one or two which are really bad, some cattle lifting, this, that and the other, during the harvest season, people trying to go to



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their fields on the other side and their being driven out; that type of thing. Certainly I am not prepared to say—I want to be as precise as possible—that always the fault lies on the other side. We have been in error sometimes. When I say we, some local people there have been in error. But whatever the facts are, I have no doubt about one thing, that the reports that are sent to each Government by the local authorities are generally one-sided reports, because they only see one side of the question. And if General Ayub Khan sees any reports, the reports are entirely one-sided to Pakistan. So, there is no point in our objecting to General Ayub Khan saying something. That is a one-sided version being affected by it.

The main thing is much more difficult; the main problem of India and Pakistan. These are petty things, petty eruptions here and there. The main problem remains and in a sense has become a little more difficult because of new conditions in Pakistan. Not essentially difficult, but simply, as I said before, because Martial law itself removes various checks in governmental action and when the checks are removed, it may depend on the mood of the moment. That is the difficulty. The second difficulty is that Pakistan, whether it was before the Martial Law or after Martial Law, continues to get considerable military supplies and military aid from outside.

It is patent that the military aid is, in the opinion of leading authorities in Pakistan, needed only against India. As I said, I do not expect war with Pakistan. But, the fact is that one cannot become complacent about it. One has to take measures and one has to carry fresh burdens because there is military aid.

I have often given thought to the matter of these Pacts—the Baghdad Pact and the South East Asia Pact, and tried to understand as far as I can the reason for these pacts. That is to say, I may not agree with it,

nevertheless, one tries to understand the reason, even if one does not agree with it. I have completely failed to understand that reason. In the whole of this period, the last few years when these Pacts came into existence, one can see definitely step after step how these Pacts have not brought security to any country, but have made the position more difficult and brought insecurity and in West Asia, of course, considerable upsets like in Iraq and elsewhere. So far as I can see, these Pacts have no reality left, but they have to be kept up more for the sake of prestige than anything else.

Looking around on the African side, the House knows that a new country has declared its freedom, that is, Guinea. Ghana and Guinea have recently come to some kind of a broad agreement to join together. It is not yet quite clear in what form they will join. Whether it is some kind of a federation or other kind of a Union, that is being discussed. This raises rather an interesting problem for the Commonwealth because Ghana is a member of the Commonwealth and Guinea is not. How Guinea can be accommodated, whether an outside country can be in union with a country inside the Commonwealth: these are the problems which are raised. It does not affect us very much. I am merely mentioning it. What we are really interested in is this movement in Africa towards greater freedom, greater unity. Obviously it is desirable for larger federations to grow up in Africa of free countries than for each separate small country to function independently. From that point of view, we welcome this.

At the present moment, today, I think there is a Conference being held at Accra, what is called an All-African Peoples conference. I refer to it because some questions have been put to me or I have been asked to make a statement. This conference is not a governmental conference at all. It is a non-governmental conference, though some Governments may



be interested in it. I have been asked: are we represented. No. Partly because we have not been invited and partly because we do not fall in the scope of it as a Government. Also it is a purely African conference. There is no one outside the African area going to this conference except, I believe, one or two African Associations in London. There are two African Associations and they send observers. Officially or otherwise, we have nothing to do with this conference.

Recently a very big question has arisen which affects Europe and which affects the world, i.e., the issue of Berlin. I am not going to say anything about it—I am merely mentioning this fact—because it does not concern us directly. It only concerns us in so far as it is one of the most difficult problems in the world which has always in it the seeds of a major conflict. After a quiet period for many years, this has again become a very urgent and vital problem.

The House knows that our President is at present on his way to Indonesia. He has spent the last two days in Malaya. Now, in response to an invitation from the President of Indonesia, he has gone there. Some months back he went to Japan. I am sure the House would welcome these visits, because, apart from the individual aspect of it, they do bring these countries nearer to each other. His visit was very successful in Japan and Malaya. I am sure his visit to Indonesia will bring greater understanding between India and Indonesia and I am sure the House would send good wishes to him during this journey.

I have ventured rather deliberately not to go into any details, but to deal with these problems broadly and bring them to the notice of the House. We function in regard to these external matters only, if I may say so. If we must. That is to say, we do not wish to get entangled in them. Where they are our own matters, of course, there

is no question, we have to function. Otherwise, in these big problems, we have to function to some extent in the United Nations, when they come up or elsewhere. It is our good fortune to be looked upon with friendship by many countries and with respect by some. We are asked to undertake duties outside India as in Lebanon and as in Indo-China which is still continuing. It is not our desire to get entangled in foreign affairs. Foreign affairs and international relations descend upon us as they descend upon every country—whether we like them or not—and we have to shoulder the burden as every independent country has to do.

In regard to our own particular problems, naturally our particular problems relate to our neighbour country Pakistan; they relate to Goa; they relate in a different way somewhat to people of Indian descent in Ceylon; they relate to people of Indian descent—not Indian nationals, mind you—in South Africa. These are specific problems, continuing ones, which we try to solve, and sometimes go a little step forward. For the rest, the major world problems are there. Some of them again we are intensely interested in, because of our past and present thinking, such as the freedom of colonial countries—Algeria, other places too—because we are apt to forget that a large part of the world is still under colonial domination, and what is more, that there is a tendency towards rigidity now. When India became independent, eleven years ago more or less, that was followed by a number of countries becoming independent round about India and elsewhere. Later, one or two others like Sudan and Ghana and Morocco and Tunisia came in. The process is going on, and now Guinea. Nevertheless, there does appear to be some rigidity about this approach now which is unfortunate because it can only mean greater conflict. No one surely in the world can imagine that countries which are under colonial

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rule will accept that and be content with it. They will fight against it, the struggle will continue, and the only possible and desirable remedy is to grant them freedom, and then seek their co-operation.

So, in this world of conflict, we try to do our modest little, which may not be very much, but at any rate, we try to avoid creating more enmity, more conflict, by following a policy of goodwill and friendship with all countries.

I move

**Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura)** May I request him to say a word about world federation, world government—a word?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I say the hon. Member is often referring to world government, but I cannot imagine any time where people's opinions psychologically are farther away from world government than today? Of course, in theory we all agree. In theory, of course, that is the only thing one can work for ultimately, but one must have the environment in people's thinking. The hon. Member is always talking about it, as if by repeated questions here he can establish world government.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I have received a letter from London saying that Mr. Macmillan is for world government and only Mr. Nehru is not for world government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, be taken into consideration."

I have received notices of a number of substitute motions. One by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. I will treat it as moved subject to any small,

minor considerations about admissibility of portions here and there.

The other motions Nos. 2 to 6 will also be taken as moved.

Just now, a short time ago, I have received another motion, No. 7, by Shri Manabendra Shah. Though it was received just now, I waive notice. There is nothing new in it, independently of what is there in the other motions. Two of them have been clubbed together, and this motion has come in. I will treat it as moved.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore)** I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely—

"This House, having considered the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, places on record its dissatisfaction with the present posture of India's relations with Pakistan and the manner in which the Government of India have hastened to conclude with Pakistan in the month of September, 1958, the Border Re-adjustment Agreement (known as the Nehru-Noon Agreement) and have agreed to transfer under terms thereof, certain territories of the Indian Union, particularly a part of the Ferozpur Union of the district of Jalpaiguri in West Bengal, without obtaining the prior consent of the Indian citizens, numbering about 10,000 living there or their elected representatives, and also to make other concessions to Pakistan without obtaining any dependable guarantees or assurances that these concessions would lead to any change for the better in its attitude on these borders and that border violations and other depredations from Pakistan side would cease and that the Agreement would be respected."

(2) The House also deprecates the fact that the Government have so far failed to take any effective steps for obtaining the resolution of the outstanding problems concerning our vital interests nearer home, such as the question of the status of Indians in Ceylon and that political repression still continuing in Goa against the freedom fighters, and express its concern at the way the Government is moving step by step into the economic and financial orbits of Western powers like U.S.A., Britain and such other countries and are allowing the latter to strengthen their influence and stranglehold on the economy of India.

(3) The House is of the opinion that the Government should, in view of the renewed tensions in international relations prevailing at present, take quick steps to allay all misapprehensions about its foreign policy in this country or abroad, arising from the reasons indicated above."

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that—

- (a) the implementation of Nehru-Noon Pact and exchange of territories between India and Pakistan scheduled to be completed by January 15, 1959, in pursuance of the Pact, be postponed until an over-all agreement is reached between India and Pakistan regarding border disputes;
- (b) issue over which the two Prime Ministers could not reach an agreement be referred to an impartial tribunal for arbitration;

(c) pending that overall settlement, mutual guarantees be offered, for putting an immediate stop to border raids and shootings; and

(d) Commonwealth connections be severed, in view of the changing pattern and character of the Commonwealth."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of opinion that closer contacts be established with Afro-Asian or such countries as are inhabited by coloured races and those countries be socially boycotted which support the policy of apartheid or take recourse to atomic and hydrogen weapons and are impediment to the world peace."

Shri U. C. Pattnaik (Ganjam): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered, the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of opinion,—

- (a) that Government have failed to impress upon the Government of U.S.A. the fact that India has to divert its finances to Defence on account of the military aid being given to Pakistan by them;
- (b) that Government have failed to take adequate precautions in relation to war preparations in Pakistan;
- (c) that Government have failed to take suitable measures to prevent or rectify aggression

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by Pakistani forces across India borders;

(d) that Government have failed to prevent Kashmir being shown as part of Pakistan in U.N. and U.S.A. publications; and

(e) that Government have failed to solve the problem of Goa, thereby giving scope for Goa and Pakistan to combine against India."

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri** (Nabad-wip): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of opinion that the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto is the right policy and therefore approves it."

**Shri Jaganatha Rao** (Koraput): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves the said policy."

**Shri Manabendra Shah** (Tehri Garhwal): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves the said policy except where it relates to the border violation by Pakistan and urges upon the Government to take practical measures to put an end to them."

**Mr. Speaker:** The motion, together with the above substitute motions, is now before the House.

**Shri S. A. Dange** (Bombay City—Central): Let me say at the very outset that we are in general agreement with the main outlines of policy in the international field as it has been stated by the hon. Prime Minister.

That general policy is a policy of peace first and foremost, is a policy of non-alignment, but, as he puts it many a time, a non-alignment policy which is a dynamic policy. Non-alignment does not mean sitting with folded hands and seeing the world go into the fire. So, it is a dynamic non-alignment which means where a certain cause is just, then it endorses that cause though it may not get into direct action on the particular cause. Particularly, it is a policy of friendship with everyone. That, of course, follows from non-alignment.

But, here too, naturally, though it may be friendship with everybody, friendships also have degrees. You are friendly with everyone, but when you meet one friend, you smile broadly and feel glad. When you meet another, you shake hands and perhaps smile, but do not feel very glad, but you are not aggressive with him.

So, friendship also has its own degrees, and in certain respects the Government of India has been following a policy of friendship with these varying degrees of expression of friendship.

So, in this general approach, I am perfectly in agreement with the Government of India, and particularly I mean the policy as is from time to time enunciated, explained, amplified by the hon. Prime Minister, because if I say the Government of India, then, perhaps, I might land myself into trouble on some issues.

But stating that does not mean that we have no criticism on certain matters, and certainly nobody would expect that while expressing general agreement there would be no criticism. So, my purpose just now would be to emphasize certain points and to point out certain criticisms.

He began with the Lebanon, Iraq and so on, i.e., events in the Middle East. What is the general layout of all these events in the last four or six months? There have been what sometimes are called revolutions followed by military dictatorships, martial laws, or sometimes merely martial laws and no revolutions. Certainly, those who are students of politics know that there may be revolutions and military dictatorships, but that may be with the support of the people and in the interests of the people. Then, such a dictatorship moves after the revolution quickly towards democratic forms. But there are certain changes only from one martial law to another martial law, or from one dictatorship to another dictatorship. Therefore, we cannot be taken in, we should not merely be guided by the fact whether a regime is called a revolution or a martial law or a dictatorship. The question is: what is the content? Certainly, it will be noticed that the regime in Iraq and the measures that followed that revolution are in quite a different category from the regime in Pakistan and the measures that followed it or from the regime in Thailand or for that matter, the regime in Jordan and so on. Therefore, we find in this period in the whole continent of Asia and of Africa a very quick change in the nature of the States and in the nature of the governments, and this quick change was very much quickened, the moment Iraq carried out its revolution, and Baghdad itself denounced the Baghdad Pact. The fact that Baghdad denounced the Baghdad Pact was bound to irritate these pseudo-Baghdads who sit in New York, and naturally, certain events followed. We need not go into those events. But the pattern then followed was hemming in these non-

aligned countries, hemming in these new revolutionary spots with the system of States which shall not allow any more changes of the Iraqi type or of the Egyptian type or the Syrian type, but will be of a type at the command of those who denounced Iraq and who denounced Algeria and so on. Therefore, a consistent policy was followed in setting up dictatorship of a particular type as in Thailand, or in a somewhat mollified form as in Burma,—perhaps, in its means, but I do not know; it has not yet revealed its phase fully. In any case, the Burmese Government is not hostile to us; so far as I know, they have not made any pronouncement about it. But I am talking about the change in the character of Government. Then, there was change in Pakistan, and so on.

So, what we find is that we are in the centre here. And we are a big continent by ourselves more or less, with 360 million people, ten years of freedom, an attempt to industrialise ourselves and to follow a policy, which, as I said at the beginning, has got three very good essential elements. As for China, China is different; of course, it is Asia, but it is China which is going on along its own road of socialism.

Now, with Africa and these other dictatorships springing up, on what point should we pin our attention? Coming to our own problem, I would say, let us see the fact that we are, so to say, being surrounded, and all those who would like to follow a policy similar to ours are being surrounded by dictatorships which are not amenable to people's will, are not amenable to any democratic reforms, and are not amenable to any measures in the interests of the people. For example, if one might say, Iraq after all, carried out a military coup; yes, it did, but after that, it distributed the land to the peasants. There was military coup elsewhere, but after that, there was a shooting of peasants who tried to take land. So, it is not a question of only military coup; it is not a question of only

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military leaders and the Army battalions and young men and officers revolting and taking charge of Government, though, of course, that trend as a whole should not be considered as healthy. But in any case, you have to find out what a coup does, what a coup in Pakistan does, what a coup in Iraq does, what a coup in Thailand does, and what a coup elsewhere does. So, let us not be confusing ourselves only with the question whether a coup has taken place or an election has taken place, and so on; certainly, it would be a very healthy development to preserve these democratic forms and carry out changes within their framework and in the interests of the people.

Therefore, what I was pointing out was that these changes which generally may be characterised as coups must be considered in relation to their effect on the people and in relation to their attitude towards us, that is, as India. When we consider that, we shall find that among these dictatorships which have arisen, we have one or two friends amongst African nations which have not arisen out of coups but out of the realisation of their own ambitions in a certain way, limited or full; they are certainly friendly with us. But we are now slowly getting into a position where we are being surrounded.

Therefore, the problem becomes of immediate importance to us, as to what is happening to all these countries, and who is behind it. It is not only a question of what is happening to these governments but who is behind it. As to who is behind it, I think the problem is very simple. It has been answered already. Who supplies arms to Pakistan and tries to create an atmosphere of unfriendliness between the two countries? Who landed troops in Lebanon? Who tried to invade Egypt? Who supplied the military coup in Thailand with all the forces that were required? Let us answer that "Who?" and then let us see that we keep an eye not only on

these military martial law regimes that are springing around us, but also on the gun behind that martial law and the force that is setting them into power.

So, it becomes a question directly of interest to us, of non-alignment, friendship certainly but a friendship in which now we shall have to change our degrees. When it comes to the question of degrees, my point is that we shall have to be very cautious not only about the martial law regime around our borders but about those who support it. And that will bring in the question of our relations with the two countries particularly, that is, America and England.

The Prime Minister was emphatic and very strong when England invaded Egypt, and he disapproved of it surely, though at the same time, he said 'I am not going out of the Commonwealth, but I disapprove', because he said that he had the liberty to protest against the bad deeds of one country in the Commonwealth. I agree. But that is not the question with the USA.

With the USA we have got very intimate economic relations. 'Dollars to Delhi and arms to Karachi' is the policy of America. In this, we have to be careful as to what we shall do with the dollars. I do not say, reject them outright. Only, sometimes, we should be cautious with the gentlemen who go to negotiate for those dollars, that they should discuss dollars only. They may even discuss personal matters as birth control, but they should not discuss the guns of Quemoy and Matsu and China and bring in international politics in an indirect way. I do not know if they have not done so. But let me confine myself to this question, not of negotiations, but of these dollars and guns. I do not mean to suggest that the dollars given to us have been accepted by us with any strings, or that we have agreed to any policy which will compel us to follow the line of America in regard to dictatorships or

martial laws or our own internal government. I do not suggest that, but then, after all, dollar is a dollar, and when it comes along with its old habits, then one has to be careful about it. That is all that I am suggesting. Be very careful about it; and those who come in touch with it directly, whether in New York or here, should be very carefully studied, and should be given lessons in international politics, speeches, attitudes, approaches, negotiations and so on.

So, as I was saying, we have to see that here our policy of friendship, peace and non-alignment, is going to watch the effect of the dollar on our internal and international politics. Internally, it may not do much for the present, but internationally, it might sometimes ask for something, and I am sure the Prime Minister will guard that that asking shall not be carried out. About that, as far as he is concerned, I am quite confident, but then, unfortunately, all the international policies, and all their threads are not in all details carried out by him personally. Here, personality comes in; here, the man comes in. It is not merely a policy but also the man who executes it that is important. Therefore, such matters ought not to be handed over to those who are doubtful about what policy should be followed with regard to governments which are setting up martial laws and military dictatorships surrounding us. Now, is that a far-fetched conclusion? There are statements already that Pakistan is being supplied with arms; I am not talking of aerodromes,—that is nothing. The question is that of arms and arms are being supplied and therefore we have to take note of that fact. If we have to take note of that fact, then what shall we do? That is one of the crucial points in our international policy of friendship.

13 hrs.

Another fact I wish to mention which the House knows already, that not being content with one fleet, two fleets, three fleets and seven fleets,

this country which is so full of riches is going to build up a fleet for the special benefit of those people who live in the areas adjacent to the Indian Ocean and there is going to be an American Fleet stationed in the Indian Ocean. I am sorry the Prime Minister made no reference to it. Perhaps, he may or he may not refer to it in his reply. But this event has to be taken note of.

A fleet has the habit of asking for provisions and under international law we do not deny provisions. When provisions are asked for and given, and when people take a holiday on the shore they are likely to stay back and they do stay back. That happened in Singapore. I do not say it will happen with us for the simple reason that it is not so easy to play with a country with three hundred and sixty million people like India. That is why it may not happen as it happened in Singapore. But, Sir, we should be cautious about these things; we should take note of these things. A fleet stationed in the Indian Ocean by a country which has nothing to do with the Indian Ocean is going to be dangerous.

Maybe it may be stationed in Karachi—I do not know. Karachi may be obliging or may not be obliging, one does not know. But from the events as they are taking place, they might oblige. In that case the question will arise directly: what are we going to do with Goa? Somebody might ask: why do you jump from Karachi and the Indian Ocean to Goa? That is the main thing, for Karachi is on the other side and Goa is not ours. Goa is Portuguese, a strip belonging to an independent country, though we claim it as ours, though we consider it as ours. Just as Pakistan could not be prevented from sending supplies and some aeroplanes to Goa, an Indian Ocean fleet cannot be prevented from basing itself on Goa, though at present it has not got much provision for ships beyond perhaps two thousand or three thousand tons capacity. In any case things can happen that way.



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Therefore, what I was pointing out was that these questions have to be brought to the attention of the people, may be in diplomatic language. It does not require much excitement, but I would like that this country should be educated about it and warned about it. Just as we are telling them what is happening elsewhere, we should warn them and ask them to be careful about their own thinking, about their behaviour, and be ready for friendly acts as well as unfriendly acts.

All these lead me back to the same question: whom are we to watch? I do not think the answer needs repetition. Within the framework of friendly pacts, who is hitting us: friendly dollars for industrial development or friendly arms for Karachi? Against whom are they pointed out, I do not know. But it appears they are pointed very much towards us. The border incidents are an indication and recent pronouncements are an indication as to where the arms are to be used. It would, therefore, be better if we stir ourselves a bit, not get into a panic, not expect a war, not denounce friendships, or anything of the kind. But we should stir ourselves a bit and ask the other gentlemen who arm these people as to what really is their motive, how they reconcile these supply of arms to Pakistan with supply of industrial equipment, goody-goody pronouncements, trade pacts and World Bank meetings in Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi. I would simply say: let there be some enquiry. I do not say that you should declare this as an unfriendly act and send a note. Let the Prime Minister do it in his own way. I am prepared to trust him in this matter as in others. Let him do it and let us ask these gentlemen what they mean by all these. This is the main feature of the situation as it has developed in the last four or six months, these new Governments arising and the preparations made by a mighty power which says it is friendly towards us, gives

us economic aid, but has its imperialist layouts all over the world. We should ask them what they mean by this and should be a little cautious in our relations with them and re-define, if possible, our approaches towards them. This is one straight point that arises out of the situation.

Another development in the situation, not talking of smaller matters, which the Prime Minister himself mentioned is the happenings in Pakistan. We are not going to be hysterical, denouncing Pakistan and its internal regime. I said it once and I repeat it, that we should not adopt a hysterical attitude towards what is happening in Pakistan or be panicky as if war is on us, this submerged discontent on the alert

Then there is the question as to how to be on the alert and how to be cautious. In this connection without meaning offence to anybody, I wish to point out one fact which perhaps is not said very frankly, though some papers have written about it, that in some places sometimes a lurking sympathy with all these methods is being expressed. Pakistan threw away that old apparatus of preparing for election, abrogated the constitution and established a military regime. What is the military regime doing? They caught an ex-Minister who was selling a car in the black-market. People read it. "How wonderful!" they said. Our people know there are enough black-market cars. They caught one marketer in the grain market and gave him six months. How, wonderful, efficient and quick! Can't we do something like that? Of course, they do not want an Ayub Khan here. They do not like a military regime here. But there is a sort of comparison being drawn, which comparison is very dangerous for us.

Therefore, we must come out, not of course with manifestos, or statements on this question, but we must take note of it. Why are people thinking why we should not do like that



and deal with some of the problems? Delhi water-supply not very good army rushes in That is something During a calamity relief is not given properly blankets distributed freely, army rushes in Evacuation, army rushes in So, this sort of reasoning goes on Parliamentary democracy is meant for what? Go on talking and passing laws. Where is the reality of the problem, where is the reality of execution?

After all all States ultimately depend for their sanction on military force There is no doubt about it The police, the military, the law, the law courts and judicial authorities are the essence of the State's sanction This is not bad criticism of parliamentary system as such Laws are passed after ten days of debating but nobody is going to execute, by-laws take six months to be made

As you know, the insurance law was made in 1949, and the bye-law have been started 6 years later People are drawing certain comparisons If these comparisons are not met properly, we are internally going to create a doubting spirit in the existence of India as it is, and a sort of lurking sympathy with what is happening next door Of course, this sympathy will vanish if the next-door neighbour turns an aggressor against us But that itself is one of the danger signals

So we have to draw the lessons from the setting in Pakistan where the noose is spread out Not that all black-marketcers are finished in Pakistan Everybody knows it Just because of certain feuds, some ex-Minister might have been caught Otherwise, there are enough of black-market cars there even now

After all, you know what accounts are there and what military spending is there in a martial law or military set-up. Sometimes even without a war, spending of a big nature becomes military spending. Of course, I am not saying that Pakistan is trying to

tell the Indian people, 'See, how we are dealing with it, you are not able to do it' They do not say so openly. But then there is a submerged discontent, to be converted into sympathy for a vicious force, and when that vicious force turns against us, this sub merged discontent becomes a danger to our country Everybody knows this is happening There are newspapers expressly and openly saying so What should we, as a country, do? I am not talking of either the Congress Party or the Communist Party or the Praja-Socialist Party or the Socialist Party This is a national problem To tackle this problem, the mere establishment of a committee on the lines of the All Parties Food Committee of Parliament will not do On that Committee also, we will talk sometimes with quorum and sometimes without quorum Even as regards laws passed by this august House, people outside are sometimes saying 'Martial law regime 20 rules Carried out Finished Here on a Bill we carry on the debate for 20 days and there is no quorum sometimes when it is passed'

So we must tell the people as to what is the essence of that and what is the essence of this We must put to them even our drawbacks and failures correctly and we must prevent the possibility of discontent being converted into a lurking sympathy with a regime which is not healthy at all to India, not even to the Pakistani people

Of course, there is a guarantee here I mention it, it is not a matter of principle or anything There is no possibility of an Ayub Khan in India There is no doubt about that, so far as we are situated at present I am underlining the words 'at present' I do not want to predict for years and years But then our own organization, our mass support or our international policy with other countries are being affected and certain

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values are being tampered with by this sort of propaganda

Therefore, Pakistan is there not merely because of American arms or because of martial law dictatorship, but there is a third aspect with which, of course, the Prime Minister did not deal, since it is not a question of pure international relations. But it is there and I am sure he knows it and our other friends here should be in the know of it, that this thing also has got to be fought.

Then I come to the question of complacency. Of course, there is no complacency on the side of Government. We are taking whatever steps are necessary. But I do not agree with some of the steps, and I will frankly state with what I do not agree, because in carrying out this policy, a certain emphasis has got to be laid on certain things. For example—I raised this question somewhere else—we know what Britain is and what America is. Two things happen in London with Britain which, I think, should not happen. We are a poor country. We have got one or two cruisers and two or three destroyers and so on from England. We buy arms from them. But is it necessary that our military commanders should join periodically in conferences with Commonwealth or British commanders? Have we got a common policy of offence and defence with Great Britain so that our Army Chiefs should sit with them either in a Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff Conference or in any other allied conference? We may be in the Commonwealth. I do not raise that question just now—the question of quitting or not quitting. Let us leave that aside for the moment. But we are an independent Republic. We know that at the time of the aggression on Egypt, the Prime Minister himself referred to the Commonwealth and said that he differed from them. But then why this common association?

I was told at one time that they go there just to learn things. In a conference lasting four days, you do not learn much of military strategy. I do not think that is learning, unless there is a consideration of common policies of offence and defence. And if it is a common policy of offence and defence with Britain at the centre, where is our freedom, where is our independence, where is our non-alignment? Where is it, because the essence of non-alignment is military non-alignment? And though in the international policy of peace and friendship we are non-aligned militarily, we are integrated here with the Commonwealth militarily. Why should that integration continue? That is my only question. Could we not stop it?

Then there is another thing. We hold common manoeuvres with the British Navy. Of course, our Navy is our Navy, small, but ours. Those common manoeuvres are held with Pakistan, India, British and Ceylonese Navies combining together. Is that non-alignment? Is it good? Is it healthy for our own training? Is it healthy for our thinking?

I know of an incident where the manoeuvres were held near Trincomalee. The boys of a Pakistan ship shouted certain slogans against the Indian ship and the Indian boys also shouted, and there was likely to be not a very friendly manoeuvre. Is this all necessary? We may be small. We may have bought cruisers from them. But should we hold common manoeuvres with the British Navy? If we hold manoeuvres like this, it is friendliness. If we do not, it is no good. Well, that is not so. You may say in this case that we are learning. But not in the Commanders' Conference. Then is it necessary to send those Commanders for conferences?

Somebody will mention it—I know very well—that our Commanders have also gone to the Soviet Union. They have been to New York, they have been to London and they have been to the Soviet Union. But they have been to the Soviet Union to see parades. They have not been there for a conference. That is the difference. We do not hold common manoeuvres with the Soviet Navy. I do not want it. We do not hold common manoeuvres with the Chinese Navy. I do not want it. But why should we have common manoeuvres with the British Navy? Therefore, our policy of non-alignment, neutrality and friendship should take note of these things also and changes should accordingly be carried out.

I am rather particularly concerned with this question of military officers' conference. Of course, I am not afraid that if my General goes to America, his nationalist outlook will change. I am not talking about that. If the basic nationalistic outlook of the Army and its officers is kept intact, none of these things will spoil them so easily. Some of them may be spoiled—I do not know—but, on the whole, the Army will remain unaffected. It is not a question of one or two officers. If the Army is nationalist and patriotic, whatever one officer might do will not affect it, he might do mischief, but that mischief might last three nights, not more. But in relation to our dignity, in relation to our line of thinking, I think participation in these conferences should cease. I do not mean to say that visits should be abolished. Let them visit, go round and see and study, but let there not be participation in this type of conferences.

The third question is what is the pattern of our armaments? Certainly non-alignment means that we should get armaments from where we can get the best which can be used by us. Now, I know that multiplicity of patterns in armaments is certainly not very desirable from the point of technical efficiency. At the same

time, to link up all our total arms with one particular Power, that Power which also has not very much liked our independence, is also a wrong policy. Therefore, in this particular case, situated as we are, undeveloped as we are with no heavy and chemical industries, we have to buy arms from outside. Hence, a certain amount of multiplicity and a certain amount of non-alignment in purchases also should be introduced.

But, at present, not only we buy arms from Britain but when we evolve our own arms—I do not know whether the practice is stopped—we used to send them for testing in London, and they would certify to us that the arms are very good. Imagine them telling us that our arms are good with an eye on supplying arms to somebody else either on the right side or the left side.

Therefore, Sir, I would plead with you that you may reconsider this question also, of our arms components, composition of the technique of our arms. It is not a question of money that I am raising. It is not a question of cost whether a bomber is cheaper or not. That is not the point. Here you can see it very well. How did Egypt fight? Its arms were linked formerly with Britain. They held it as ransom, and they would not give more arms. So Egypt took a political decision and immediately got arms from Czechoslovakia. Then all the gentlemen began to screech: "Why are you taking arms from Skoda Works?" They knew that Skoda Works helped Nasser very well. We have not abandoned the British guns, we have not sold them away. But, this political approach on the question of armaments has got to be very clear for a country like ours so long as we are not independent and self-sufficient in this matter, and we have not built any big industry. Therefore, on this question also I would like the Prime Minister to give some thought.

If that is done, despite the little differences in policy that are seen

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amongst some of the Ministers, it will be a good thing. Of course, I do not want to say that he should lay down for every Minister what he should speak; but it should be in general line with the Government sentiments. I was very sorry to find one thing the other day—I just duplicate the reference. The Prime Minister was very clear-cut in saying that taking Quemoy by China was certainly quite justified—in the sense, that if somebody sits on the Elephant Islands near Bombay City and starts shelling against us, what can we do? He put it in a proper and straightforward way. But somebody goes and starts evolving theories of non-violence and so on, and deprecates the firing, deprecates the attempt to take what is right. If it is left only to philosophical discussion, I do not mind—theory of non-violence, etc.—but when it is done in the context of negotiation for dollar loans, then it becomes rather difficult to digest it as merely a philosophical matter. I do not mind if it is a philosophical matter, but let us have philosophy sitting in Delhi or somewhere in India.

That is all my suggestion, that in these matters also I hope the Prime Minister will transmit his line of thinking to the others also, who may not sometimes feel very much pleased with it. In that case, Sir, let there be a strong, correct policy properly carried out. With these words, I conclude with my support to the general lines of the policy.

**Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we discussed foreign affairs last time, we were faced with the tension created by what happened in the Arab world and its reaction in the Western world. There was interference from the Western powers, as they said, to stabilise the situation in the Middle-East. Somehow that tension has, for the time being, disappeared, and there is lull in the cold war. But it would appear

that the parties concerned do not quite fancy this lull. So we are now faced with the question of Berlin. It seems that they want some poisonous brew in the witches' cauldron to be always boiling. I hope that in spite of the question of Berlin there will be again some respite in the international affairs.

Sir, the most important event that has occurred in recent times is the springing up of military dictatorships in Asia and in Africa. We have the case of Iraq, Burma, Thailand and Sudan. Then we have the case of Pakistan. Earlier we had the case of Egypt. Of course, our Communist friends do fancy some coups, some military coups, but they do not fancy other military coups. It would appear that they would not mind a thief if only he gives the money that he gets from stealing to objects approved by them, otherwise a thief is a thief. I am afraid, Sir, whatever may be the results the means used always affect the ends.

**An Hon. Member:** What about De Gaulle's?

**Acharya Kripalani:** Sir, let us analyse the causes of these coups. To my mind they appear to be mostly the result of the failure of politicians to give an honest, efficient and progressive government. This failure arises from politicians suffering from power politics,—there are dissensions among themselves due to power politics, widespread corruption, nepotism and also the ignorance and poverty of the people. The result is that some kind of a political vacuum is created. Later on this vacuum has to be filled. By what power? It can be filled by the only power that remains organised in the State, and it is the Military. Therefore, Sir, it is better for us to study the causes of the military coups than merely to denounce them.

In some quarters it is supposed that there is some foreign hand behind

these coups. It is very difficult to say whether it is a fact or not. But it would appear that the western democratic powers are not much disturbed by these coups, provided they happen to be in a country whom they give their military support. Also, it is a fact that certain interests in democratic countries even welcome these coups because they have powerful financial vested interests in those countries and they do not want those vested interests to suffer on account of any confusion. Moreover, they also seem to believe that a military government will be in a military sense more helpful to them than any weak government of the politicians. But in this, I am afraid the democracies are committing a serious blunder. They do not seem to have learnt from historical experience or even from their recent experience. We know how doubtful alliances have boomerang effect on the people. We saw it during the last war. Stalin's Russia went into alliance with Hitler's Germany. It made it possible for Germany to attack other countries in the east and the west. Again, pressed by war, the democracies allied themselves with a totalitarian regime. Neither Russia trusted the democracies nor the democracies trusted Russia, but they went into alliance and that led each side to occupy as much territory of other peoples as possible and retain it. The result of that has been the cold war from which we are suffering today.

It reminds me of the doctrine which was preached to us by the Father of the Nation, that we must employ proper means to achieve desirable ends, and if the means are not proper the ends get perverted. We do not derive any advantage from doubtful alliances. It is, however, too much to expect from politicians that they would take any lesson from history or even from their recent experiences.

This does not apply to democracies only. Russia does not mind the rise of the new military regimes, even

though the communist party may be banned under them. This clearly should show to Indian Communists that Russia is not bothered about them but bothered about her national and international policies; that it is not communism but only state communism that prevails in Russia, and that they need learn something of coming back home and not look towards Russia, because as my friend Shri Dange was speaking, I felt that that kind of speech might have as well been made in Russia itself, if it could have been allowed.

I agree with the Prime Minister that it is not much of our concern what regime prevails in a particular country so far as its internal affairs are concerned. But I suppose we must take a lesson from what is happening abroad. It is no use saying that what has happened in other countries will not happen here. Sometimes we are prone to think that we are not as other people are. But I am afraid the causes that have led to military dictatorship in Pakistan, may, to a lesser degree, be existing here also. There is no dearth in the Indian political world of power politics—scramble for positions, emoluments and power. Also, unfortunately there are dissensions among the politicians of the same party. Of course, I too happen to belong to a party and there are dissensions there. But those dissensions have nothing to do with power but with our folly.

But what happens in the Congress is even more dangerous because while folly might disappear through maturing experience, when people suffer from power politics it is very difficult to cure them of that defect. So, I am more concerned with what happens in the Congress than even in my own party, because I believe that there should be no vacuum created. If a vacuum is created then something or the other will come about. It is possible that we may not have a dictatorship, but when the body politic is weak any poisonous germ

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may attack it. It may not be military rule but it may be any other kind of regime which will be as inimical to democracy as military rule. So we have got to take a lesson from what is happening abroad and put our house in order.

As I said, what happens in other countries—the regime that rules there, so far as their internal affairs are concerned—is no concern of ours, because we believe in the doctrine of co-existence of good and evil. But what happens in Pakistan is really our concern, not because how Pakistan is ruled is our concern, but whenever there is a change of regime in Pakistan, we are immediately told that their greatest enemy is India and they must take all measures to see that the disputes between India and Pakistan are settled, if not peacefully, by resort to arms. Therefore, a change of regime in Pakistan does concern us. There is no secrecy about it. Pakistan thinks that India is its only enemy, though I believe that the greatest enemy of every country is the country itself. However, we have to take into consideration this attitude of Pakistan.

But we also know that when that regime has been established for some time they begin to sing a mild tune as Gen. Ayub Khan has been recently doing. Maybe he is getting some little wisdom or help from somewhere else. So we need not be particularly disturbed by the successive threats that are held out by Pakistan to our country. Every regime in the past has called for *jehad* and there has been no *jehad*.

So far as the border disputes are concerned, as I said on the last occasion, they shall be with us always. I agree with the Prime Minister that they are insignificant accidents in our relationship with Pakistan, but I am afraid they are not so insignificant for people who suffer from them and lose their lives. For them they are very, very important. I think our

Government will be well-advised to see that people in the border areas are properly equipped to defend themselves if need be.

I also say that very stringent measures should be taken. I am not talking from the point of view of non-violence, but I am talking from the point of view of what the Government put their faith in—their armed might—they have to use it and they must see that in these raids the raiders get something with interest.

Because that is the military law. The best defence according to the military law is offence. If people choose to come over the territory of India, a powerful Government must give an appropriate reply. But whatever happens in Pakistan should not disturb us so much as to create an adverse psychological effect on our people. What should rather disturb this House is that such an effect would give the Government an opportunity to increase military expenditure.

The Prime Minister himself admitted, when he was replying to the debate on a non-official resolution two days back, that we were hustled into purchasing some arms because of the added military help that was rendered to Pakistan by America and these arms were never utilised. He said, if I mistake not, that nothing would have happened if these arms had not been purchased. When I was listening to that debate on that day, I was surprised by some of the proposals made for the defence of our country by Mr. Bharucha. If his suggestions had been carried out, not half of our budget, but the whole of our budget, would have been consumed by the military; not only that, but all the aid that we get from outside will have also gone in that direction.

I was also surprised by the suggestion made by a communist friend, Shri Dange. He said, there is no danger of war. War will not come.

but what shall we do? We should industrialise ourselves even more rapidly than we are doing. If he had read the recent history of the satellite countries of Russia, he would have known that all the recent rebellions that have taken place in that region, whether in East Germany or Poland or Hungary, were due to the fact that there was over-emphasis on heavy industry and the consumer industries were starved. Of course, these things cannot happen in Russia because in Russia, nobody can say anything but they happened in the satellite countries. But where people could say something, where they were prepared to take risks, there was revolt not only because of nationalism but because of the burden of heavier and heavier sacrifices imposed upon the people by over-emphasis upon heavy industry.

I do not understand it. If there is going to be no war, if peace is going to prevail because Russia is organising peace conferences which are effective and many people go there—whose expenses are paid by somebody or other—when Russia is sure there is going to be no war, I do not see why we should want rapid industrialisation by means of heavy industry to the injury of our economy. Yet, in this world placed as we are there is no use being complacent. I think if we have to make any preparation, it should be psychological, it should be moral, that is, we should put our own house in order politically, administratively and economically. The greatest moral asset that we can have is unity and also the removal of our poverty and unemployment. If these measures are adopted, we need have no fear from any neighbouring country.

It is true that Pakistan has arms; but minus what it gets from America, it can never compete with India, because of our population, our industrial potential and our arms. I think I said on the last occasion that we must believe equally our foreign friends. As we believe China, so must we

believe the United States of America. We have no reason to disbelieve their professions.

This brings me to another question. It is that our military department must be above suspicion. It is not enough that we have faith in our jawans that on any battle-field they will give a very good account of themselves. But it has often happened that though the soldiers were brave and they were capable of fighting, something happened in the military department that made their arms useless. I am, therefore, surprised that there have been certain contracts which have been defended by the Prime Minister, especially when the Prime Minister said that there was no harm in giving a contract to a firm that was defaulting in the payment of income-tax. We are ourselves suffering from the activities of tax-dodgers and if we patronise tax-dodgers in other countries, I do not suppose we can ever suppress tax-dodgers in our country. I think we should be more careful than we have been and the Prime Minister's argument does not hold good. Further, it seems to me that whenever we make a contract, that firm has a capital of £ 1,000! Is it that every firm in England has a capital of about £ 1,000, or is it that whenever we go in for a contract, the firm happens to have a capital of £ 1,000, though if it does not fulfil the contract, the penalties run to many lakhs.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The penalty prescribed in the contract is previously deposited with us.

**Acharya Kripalani:** Then, what is this about—£ 1,000 as their capital?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** As I said, the fact that they have this small capital does not affect us, because we have already got the money from them, the penalty which they pay for non-observance. We do not pay them anything at all. If they do not observe the contract, we do not lose:



[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

anything, because we do not pay them anything.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): What about the jeep scandal?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am glad the Hon. Member mentioned that, because it has always amazed me. These are subjects which have been considered with the greatest care by us and about which long reports have been made. Still, Hon. Members use loose language which has no justification whatever. Let them read those reports.

Acharya Kripalani: I am very glad that the penalty has already been paid into the coffers of the Government of India.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no penalty yet. They have deposited the amounts.

Acharya Kripalani: It is also a fact that these contracts always lead us into litigation, court litigation, and the litigation takes place in England. If it takes place in England, what does the Government do? It comes to some sort of compromise. So, I think our military departments may be at least cautioned to be more careful so that the people have no suspicion about them. It is one thing to have suspicion about other departments, but it is most dangerous to have suspicion about the military departments. Because, we must remember—and I emphasize this fact that the only test of administration is public opinion and if the public is misinformed it is the Government's duty to inform it. The Government must take into account what is in the minds of the people. If the Government is not in touch with the mind of the people, I suppose it has no right to rule and it cannot rule. We must not think that all rumours are false and that no attention need be paid to them. We must go into them and find out

what are the causes behind them, for our actions in the past have led to a certain kind of disbelief in the people's minds so that they do not take our words on trust though the words might come from the Prime Minister himself. There must be some reason for this, we must go into it. We must also take note of the fact that the first thing dictatorship does to justify itself is to see that bribery, corruption and blackmarket are put a stop to. I say we shall be defeating our democratic objects if we are not very careful about these things, however excited the Prime Minister may feel about what I say.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not excited.

Acharya Kripalani: I am very glad. I thought so.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What has corruption got to do with international affairs? It forms part of Home Ministry.

Acharya Kripalani: Is military under Home Affairs? What is he talking about? Boat हूँ; डूबा देगा

Lastly, I will say some words about Kashmir. I am sure I am not expressing my personal opinion only but the opinion that is widely held by the people of this country and it is this: Having experienced once what happens when we rely upon one man in Kashmir, I am sorry to say we are again relying upon one man, and we have given him free hand to do what he likes. If we want greater loyalty from the people of Kashmir, and if we want greater affection from them—I am not going to compare our part of Kashmir with the so-called 'Azad Kashmir'; I know the difference; but knowing the difference I hold that we must not rely upon one man again—we must go to the people of Kashmir and we must guarantee them the civil liberties and see that the Constitution is not violated, so far as the civil liberties are concerned. It



is very painful to me to refer to certain incidents. I thought when one of my esteemed colleagues, Shri Asoka Mehta, was violently attacked about a couple of years back, that would be the last episode of the kind in Kashmir. But I find another young friend of mine, Shri Balraj Puri manhandled for having responded to the greetings of one of the prisoners in the conspiracy case. Sir, I submit these are totalitarian trends. I know these totalitarian trends exist in India also. Sometimes political opponents are manhandled, if not in the rest of India, at least in Kerala. Sometimes they are manhandled even where a Congress regime exists. Then, those are minor personalities. Big people only have to submit to the attentions of the C.I.D. I have complained of it before, and I complain of it again. When I went to Bihar, to my constituency, a couple of constables were taking notes of what I was saying. And that happens in many States, so far as the Opposition leaders are concerned. It does no good to the Government. It brings an evil name to the Government. But our Government seem to be determined to follow the advice of Gita.

निष्काम पाप करने है जिससे उनको  
नुस्खान होता है कोई फायदा नहीं  
होता ।

Nothing is gained. I am used to it. I do not care what they write. But it gives me an occasion to denounce the Government. I am surprised that they can do these things in the case of a man who was once the President of the Congress and for a dozen years the General Secretary of the Congress. But these things happen. But I cannot understand a former General Secretary of the Congress being held under the Preventive Detention Act. Do we hold, like the totalitarians, our best men also under suspicion? Has Miss Mridula done something treasonable? I am sure she is not engaged in treasonable activities. She would not betray the country. Let her be

tried. Let there be a fair trial; otherwise, I am afraid, there will always be the impression in the minds of the people that she was engaged in treasonable activities against the Government. So, I would appeal to the Prime Minister and to the Home Minister who is absent now that she must be tried or released. Her detention does us no good. Such things happen in Russia. But they should not happen here. There must be some people at least who are above the suspicion of having traitorous propensities towards the country and the people of India.

That is all that I have to say.

14 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to another aspect of the subject of international affairs and inform them that there is after all a silver lining in the otherwise gloomy situation. The hon. Prime Minister himself made a casual reference to it and that is the emergence of a number of free nations in Africa. More and more of the African peoples are becoming free, almost in a clockwise fashion every three months. It is good that General De Gaulle, the present Prime Minister of France, has taken it into his head to follow an entirely new policy compared to that of his predecessors and throw open the possibilities for a number of their own colonial peoples and nations to become free within the ambit of what they call the French community. It is quite possible that this French community is not as conducive to complete independence of various nations comprised within it as the other Commonwealth that we have been used to. We do not know the full facts, but nevertheless one fact stands out and that is the emergence of a large number of the erstwhile French colonies as independent countries and their peoples as free peoples.

Another important and an interesting development is the recent endeavour that is being made by the

[Shri Ranga]

Premiers and the leaders of New Guinea and Guinea. These two leaders have come to the conclusion that it would be worth their while to have a union between their own two nations. It is not an impossible thing for anyone to imagine also the possibility of a similar Union or the same Union being extended to several other African nations and those nations also agreeing to form a part and parcel of such a Union.

At the same time there is a danger. There is a possibility of a danger and that is the same kind of danger that the world has witnessed in the case of Latin America of a number of small nations coming to be independent and free yet falling under the sway of a number of nations, military dictators and other kinds of dictators and almost all of them coming under the sway of the United States of America and being tied to the chariot wheels of the United States of America's politics. It is in our interest and in the interest of all democrats to try and see that similar things would not happen in Africa and to these African nations that either America or Soviet Russia or any other Great Power would not try to gain control over groups or the whole of these newly independent nations of Africa. It is in this regard that those of our statesmen who happen to be in charge of international affairs and foreign policy should be vigilant and try their best also to help these nations to continue to remain independent and if possible to come within the political persuasion and practice of Panchsheel instead of aligning themselves either to this group or to that group.

The emergence of all these nations also raises other possibilities. It is not an impossible thing for many of them to come to be admitted as members of the United Nations and then as more and more of these nations come to be admitted into the U.N.O., the balance of power in the U.N.O. is likely to be tilted more in favour

of the Afro-Asian nations and more in favour of the smaller nations and that indeed holds out very interesting possibilities.

14.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The role that these small nations will have to play and can play in a number of international organisations associated with the United Nations would be of very great importance indeed for the future of the world. There is the Trusteeship Council. There is also another committee on non-self-governing countries. There is the Committee on Human Rights. There is another also with regard to the E.C.O.S.O.C. On all these things the role that the small and newly liberated nations of Asia and Africa and also of Latin America can possibly come to play is likely to influence the future of the world, and, I think, for the better. Therefore we will have to be on the look out for all these developments and try to help these developments to come to fructify.

Then there is the question of Pakistan's warnings to us. I agree with my hon. friends who have spoken before me when they said that we have to be vigilant. We have to be vigilant on many fronts. One or two of those fronts have been referred to by our friend, Acharya Kripalani, and that is about the need for maintaining our own political morale and our own internal discipline. But I do not agree with him when he says that it will be the duty of only the party in power to maintain its own morale and its own internal integrity and discipline. It is just as necessary for the Opposition Parties also to maintain their own morale. It is in the interest of the nation as a whole that all the political parties—parties which are in power and parties which are in opposition—are strengthened. If they strengthen themselves, they maintain themselves

in their integrity, they develop their own mass contacts and build up sound leadership, otherwise there will be an internal danger and a very serious danger indeed if by any chance any mad man were to take into his head to establish a military dictatorship in any one of our own States. Then there would be every likelihood of the other States also falling a prey to that kind of disease unless within that particular State that falls under dictatorship there will be a good enough, big enough and vigilant enough opposition to stand up to that dictator making it impossible for that dictatorship to continue and unless also in the other States, not only the neighbouring States but in the whole of India, in all the other States also there are political parties which would be able to stand up for democracy and defend the people, help them and strengthen them in every possible manner and see that democracy is safeguarded and strengthened among our own people and in our own country.

It is much more urgent now than it has been till now that we should try and cultivate the friendship of as many nations as possible all over the world. At one time it was possible for anybody—it might have been possible for anyone—to ignore the role of the United Nations, but after the lessons that the world has had since the Suez crisis there can be no excuse at all to ignore its importance. If we were to cultivate the friendship of all the small nations as well as of the big nations all over the world then the United Nations might possibly be formed to be a very great ally and a great friend indeed of those countries which become victims of aggression. I know and the world knows that so long as democracy continues in this country and so long as our own Prime Minister also continues to be wedded to the policies that he has been espousing all over the world India would certainly not be an aggressor and certainly not an aggressor

against Pakistan. But there is every possibility of Pakistan going to be so mad as to become an aggressor, if one were to judge by the declarations being made by their political leaders including those leaders who are in power. When any such thing happens, it is only a matter of a few days or of a few weeks when it might be possible for the United Nations to try and intervene and stay that kind of mischief. But during those few days or few weeks any amount of damage can be caused to India's industrial structure and India's other social as well as economic edifices. It is for that reason that we have got not only to strengthen the United Nations but also to see to it that within the United Nations we would continue to have the moral support of as many people as possible. It is not enough that we should be content with this non-alignment policy. In addition to this non-alignment policy, we should also keep this particular necessity of India in mind and cultivate the friendship of people even more assiduously than we have been doing.

My hon. friend Shri S. A. Dange warned the country about the role that America has been playing in some of the recent affairs of the world. I am sure no one in this country would like to be the champion of either Russia or of America. Certainly none on the side of the Congress is keen on championing America for its own sake. We are first and last Indian patriots. At the same time, we would like to get support from everywhere. If Russia is willing to help us, even from the military point of view, I do not see any reason why we should not be prepared to accept it provided it serves our interest. It is in that direction that I would certainly like the hon. Prime Minister, who is the Minister of External Affairs also and the Defence Minister and other Ministers to begin to consider whether it would be advantageous to us to invite any kind of co-operation from Soviet

[Shri Ranga]

Russia as well as her friends in regard to the supply of military equipment and all the rest. But, I do not want further entanglement even in this direction by the mere fact that we agree to purchase any military equipment from these totalitarian countries or Soviet countries. It would be falling from the frying pan into fire. Already it has been a source of weakness that we have had to depend upon England and America for the supply of arms. If, in addition to that, we were to create another liability for ourselves by coming to depend on the Soviet countries, it would indeed be an un-patriotic thing and I would like the Government to be on its guard.

It is most unfortunate that the U.S.A. which is keen and wants to be keen on the development and protection and furtherance of the democratic cause all over the world, should be pursuing such contradictory policies, as has been said, as to supply arms to Pakistan and dollars to us and in that way force us to waste whatever dollar assistance that we get, whatever foreign assistance that we get from all other countries all over the world on arming ourselves more and more only to keep pace with this suicidal mania of Pakistan in arming herself with the aid of America. This is again a suicidal policy that America has been following. So many of us who have been friendly with America and various other countries because of common affection, common profession and common practice of democracy, have been most disappointed indeed by this kind of contradictory policy that America has been following during the last five or six years. We warned them on that occasion and we will continue to warn them that so long as they persist in pursuing this foolish and suicidal policy in their own interests and also in the interests of the whole world.

In our own country we have been carrying on a national campaign against continuation of these tests of

hydrogen bombs and other bombs. We have been pressing all these powers to agree to stop these tests. We do not know what stands in the way of their stopping these tests. It is our duty to continue in this holy crusade against these tests, and the manufacture of these dangerous arms behind them. I wish to pay my tribute and if I may, on behalf of the House, to our respected Rashtrapathi Dr. Rajendra Prasad and also to our Vice-President for the arduous tours that they have undertaken to different countries in the world in order to spread the message of Mahatma Gandhi and also in order to strengthen our own political and international faith in Panchsheel.

I am extremely happy to see that the hon. Prime Minister has taken the House into his confidence in regard to recent arrangements and agreements that our Defence Ministry has had to enter in order to strengthen our own military equipment. My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani has been referring to certain things which happened a long time ago. They came up before the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee considered them repeatedly and those reports were placed before this Parliament. In its wisdom, the Parliament has considered it best not to get panicky but allow these things to be discussed in the courts. They are before the courts. It is not good for us to refer to them again. It is necessary for us to be forewarned. I am sure the Prime Minister, who has been acting as the Defence Minister also for the last few weeks, must have been able to give his personal attention to these matters, especially in regard to the latest agreements and discussions and I hope and I feel certain and fortified in saying that the country would do well not to nurse, not to cherish, not to allow circulation of these rumours and suspicions and doubts to which my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani has referred.

In conclusion, it is only proper that I should once again refer to the successful manner in which the prestige of our country all over the world has been raised and is being raised by the manner in which our Prime Minister has been keeping aloft the banner of India, the mission of India and the faith of India in world peace.

**Shri Dinesh Singh (Banda).** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main problem before us today is that of our relations with Pakistan. Pakistan has been undergoing a lot of change not only recently but from its very conception. Therefore, we have had to follow a very careful policy in dealing with Pakistan, because we could never be sure as to who will be able to talk there. Finally now we have a dictatorship there. A military group has taken over control of the Government. This group is the group with which we shall have to deal in the near future. We should, therefore, be very careful in what we say, in how we conduct our affairs with this group.

If we look at the immediate history how this group came into power, we shall see that the military rulers of this group are largely from West Pakistan. They have not yet been able to consolidate their hold on East Pakistan. That is why, I submit we are having these difficulties on our border with Eastern Pakistan and not on our border with Western Pakistan. In their effort to try to consolidate their hold there, in order to divert the mind of the people there they are allowing these border raids to continue and these disturbances to continue so that, if we falter, if we take any measures which give them any more cause, they will be able to take greater steps there. This is a very important point which I would submit to the House—that in our dealing with these border problems, we should be very careful not to exceed our own limit. When Pakistani forces come into our own border, we should meet them strongly. It is our duty to protect life and property in India. But,

when we take these steps, we should be very careful not to follow the methods that these people themselves have been following. I think that is what they really want us to do. I am sure, once or twice, if we take steps and our forces take steps to meet those forces strongly, they will not venture into our territory again. But, in doing so, I would submit, again, that we should not do anything which will affect our relations with the people of Pakistan there, because that is what they want us to do, and that is we should avoid.

Our dealing with Pakistan should be tackled as a national question, above party politics. It is not that we do not have a policy of our own and have to look to others to give us a policy. Our policy is there and it is clear. It has been stated in no uncertain terms by the hon. Prime Minister, and we do not need any help to guide that policy. But what we want is active and constructive support from all sections of this House and from all people in the country, because if we can show that we stand united on this question despite our political differences, despite our party differences, we shall give a great and very important weight to this problem, and it will make it much easier for any Government to deal with it.

Coming to other general problems of the world, I should like to congratulate the Government on their handling of international affairs, on their policy of friendship, of non-alignment, of avoiding conflict, and yet continuing to champion the cause of the subjugated people all over the world. It has not been an easy thing. As the Prime Minister himself mentioned, gradually people are beginning to think on problems as groups, not as individual countries. They are tied up in their own agreements, in their own pacts, and they think of these problems not as they should but as to how they affect the group. It has, therefore, been a very difficult problem, especially when a lot of these people, a

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

lot of these countries, have been tied up with one group or the other. Yet, we have continued in conferences in the world and done work in the U.N., a very important thing which has not received much publicity. Our representatives in various committees of the U.N. have been at this problem. They have been trying to solve it, trying to get these people who are subjugated today out of their colonial rule into a new and free world. For this I think we owe a word of congratulation to the Government that they have been pursuing it very carefully and very well.

Since we discussed foreign affairs here last, there has been considerable change all over the world. Many governments around us have fallen, many countries around us have fallen to military dictatorship. This is a very important fact. If we look at the map of Asia today, we see that only two countries have what may be called a democratic government. The rest of them have all succumbed to one form of dictatorship or other. Yet, we wish them well. We do not wish to interfere in their internal affairs. We want to help them to progress, to come out of this trouble and to adopt some sort of democratic constitution in due course. While we do that we should be very careful not to give the appearance that we are interfering in their affairs. Our whole policy should be directed towards making an effort to see that the democratic principles and the democratic ideals, which we cherish at home, should come to other people who have been denied them today. In this we have a very important part to play, but that important part lies more in countries nearer us, in the countries of Asia and Africa. These are the important countries, and our foreign policy will be tested here more than elsewhere.

Again, if I may repeat, elsewhere people have been tied up in pacts, countries cease to function as independent countries. Even if they wish

to, they cannot do anything for fear of hurting any other parties in the group, but these Asian countries are new countries, are independent. It is for us to help them to preserve their independence, to propagate the ideals of democracy, to help them create an area in the world which might gradually be extended and which might give the world a lead in peaceful co-existence.

It is also rather important how we conduct our affairs with these countries. Our diplomatic missions there are very important. This House is already aware of the so-called 'coincidence'—that heads of missions have not been present when important events took place. The Prime Minister has referred to it this morning. I quite agree with him that it is not always possible that heads of missions should be at their posts, but I would submit that it is also odd that all of them should be away whenever something important happens there. It is an important matter.

The Prime Minister referred to this question of Baghdad. Our Ambassador was coming to Baghdad from another post, and while these important changes were taking place in Baghdad, he was holidaying in one part of the world or another. It is not enough to say that he was on transfer and he took time. He could have been flown to Baghdad. Another person could have been sent there. I would submit that there is some difference between a mission being headed by an ambassador and its being headed by a junior official. If these junior officials are to carry the burden of missions in difficult times, I do not think there will be much need to have others as heads of missions.

Coming to Asia and Africa, I would like to repeat and emphasize that geographically we are part of Asia, politically we are one with the Afro-Asian people, culturally we are closely tied up. It is here that we can

achieve much, and it is important how we run missions in these countries, how they function, how these heads of missions conduct our affairs there. These heads of missions, I feel, should be our ambassadors to the people. They should make their homes open to the people to come to them, to meet them, try to understand India, to see what we can do for them. It is very important. Otherwise, the general tendency in these missions is to become, more or less, clerical outposts of the Ministry of External Affairs. That is what we have to avoid, and in doing so, it is very important how we choose our ambassadors to these places. These ambassadors should have some sympathy towards those people, should have a desire to learn, to study, to understand their problems and to help them. If we can do that, I am sure our policy will take much greater strides.

A little while ago, reference was made to our alignments and discrimination against our friends. Our friends from the other side pointed out that our Chiefs of Staff go to attend conferences in some countries only. I am surprised that they should have mentioned this point, because if there is any country that wants to share with us the secret of how they conduct their manoeuvres, I do not see what objection we can have in sending our people to see it, to study it. The British may be willing to take our ships in their manoeuvres. It is only good that our ships have an experience of fighting along with other countries, of seeing how other countries fight and of seeing how other countries conduct their affairs in war. I do not think there is anything wrong. Instead of telling us that we should not send our Chiefs of Staff and other personnel to these meetings, I would rather say that they would mention it to other countries to invite them, and I think we should be very happy to send them to other countries also where they can gain some experience.

Another point that I would like to mention is that in our purchase of

arms, we should not be specially dependent on any one country or any one group; or any one pattern of arms. Although a certain amount of standardisation is necessary, I feel that there should be two kinds of standardisation, so that we are not dependent on any one country or any one group for defence. I feel that it is very important that we as a socialist country should try to get help from other socialist countries who would, I think, be more willing to offer it to us than the capitalist countries who would have a tendency more to offer it to some business firms, after which we have all this sort of loose talk about scandals in the purchase of arms and so on. If we could make it more and more on a Government-to-Government basis, I think we shall eliminate all these troubles.

In the end, once again, I should like to support the foreign policy of Government, and congratulate the Prime Minister on its formulation and its functioning.

श्री अजराल सिंह (फिराजाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बार बार इस सदन में विदेश नीति पर बहस होती है और बार बार यह प्रस्ताव पास होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की विदेश नीति अत्यन्त सफल रही है और उस ने संसार में देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाया है। हम यह बहस करते रहते हैं और दुनिया एक तरफ आगे बढ़ती जा रही है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे आस-पास के देशों में फीजी शासन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है। पिछले अगस्त के अधिवेशन में हम ने इस संबंध में बहस की थी। उस समय से लेकर आज तक कई मुक्त फीजी शासन के अन्तर्गत चले गये हैं। आज हमको देखना पड़ेगा कि इन घटनाओं का मूल कारण क्या है और दुनिया में इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति क्यों बढ़ रही है ?

दुनिया में कुछ ऐसे देश हैं, जो कि छोटे छोटे मुक्तों में प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपना शासन कायम करना चाहते हैं। चूंकि



[श्री बजर्राज सिंह]

पिछले जमाने की कालोनियलिज्म या उप-निवेशवाद को वे कायम नहीं रख सकते, इसलिये वे दूसरे तरीकों से उपनिवेशवाद को चलाना चाहते हैं और छोटे-छोटे देशों पर अपना प्रभुत्व स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। यदि हम मध्य पूर्व और हमारे घर के पास पूर्व में होने वाली घटनाओं का अध्ययन करें, तो हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि एक खास उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिये कुछ मुल्कों में फौजी शासन कायम किया जा रहा है। आज प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दूसरे मुल्कों में—वे चाहे पड़ोसी मुल्क हों या दूसरे मुल्क हों—क्या होता है, उस में दखल देने का हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यह बात सही है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हम को यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि हमारे आसपास जो फौजी शासन कायम हो रहे हैं, उन की वजह से क्या हमारे अपने अस्तित्व को ही तो खतरा नहीं पहुँचता है और उन के पीछे उद्देश्य क्या है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम बार बार कहते रहें कि देशों को शांति की नीति अस्तित्वार करनी चाहिये, लेकिन बावजूद इसके हम देखते हैं कि दुनिया शांति से दूर जा रही है। न्यूक्लीयर टेस्ट्स हों या हथियारों की दौड़, उन सब में दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही है। इसके बावजूद हम बार-बार कहते रहें कि हमारी नीति सफल होती जा रही है। तथ्य यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पृष्ठभूमि की वजह से हमारे देश की सरकार को और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को दुनिया में न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान की प्रातःपृष्ठा को ऊँचा करने के लिये बल्कि दुनिया से लड़ाई को हमेशा हमेशा के लिये खत्म करने के लिये और स्थायी शांति को स्थापित करने के लिये जो अवसर प्राप्त था, उस अवसर को उन्होंने बुरी तरह से खो दिया है, उसमें वे बुरी तरह से विफल रहे हैं। कितना अच्छा होता कि दुनिया के अर्धविकसित, अर्धविकसित और पिछड़े हुए देशों को, जो कि किसी तरह से लड़ाई नहीं लड़ सकते, जो किसी से लड़ने की सोच नहीं

सकते, जो यह नहीं चाहते कि उन पर हमला हो, संगठित किया जाता, इकट्ठा किया जाता और तब दुनिया के उन देशों से, जो कि लड़ाई चाहते हैं, जिन्होंने अपना धोषोधीकरण कर रखा है, और उस के उत्पादन के लिये बाजार प्राप्त करने के लिये लड़ाई चाहते हैं, दूसरों पर अपना प्रभुत्व कायम रखना चाहते हैं, यह कहा जाता कि दुनिया का तीन-चौथाई हिस्सा लड़ाई नहीं चाहता है। तब संसार में एक तृतीय शक्ति का उदय होता, जो स्पष्ट तौर से कहती कि हम किसी सूरत में लड़ाई नहीं चाहते। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि इस तरह की कोई शक्ति बने भी, तो उसकी अपनी शक्ति क्या होगी, उस के पास फौज और अन्य साधन नहीं होंगे, जिस से कि वह लड़ाई को रोक सके। मैं मानता हूँ कि उस के पास ऐसी कोई शक्ति नहीं होगी, ऐसे कोई हथियार नहीं होंगे, जिनसे वह दुनिया के बड़े राष्ट्रों को लड़ाई से रोक सके। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उस के पास दुनिया की तीन-चौथाई आबादी का जनमत तो होगा, जो यह कहेगा कि हम किसी तरह से लड़ाई लड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हम न भूल जायें मिस्र की मिसाल को, जिस में मिस्र के राष्ट्रपति नासर ने बहुत ही बहादुरी से अपने देश पर होने वाले आक्रमण का मुकाबला किया। उस समय दुनिया का जनमत यह था कि मिस्र पर जो हमला किया गया है, वह गलत है और वह हमला खत्म हो, मिस्र की राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता इन्टेक्ट बनी रहे। यदि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने ऐसी तृतीय शक्ति का सृजन किया होता, तो दुनिया में आज जितनी अशांति है, या लड़ाई होने की जितनी सम्भावना है, वह न होती और हम शांति की तरफ अधिक गये होते।

दुनिया में एक विश्व सरकार कायम करने की बात कही गई। आज सबेरे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने सही कहा कि आज दुनिया



विश्व सरकार से जितनी दूर है, उतनी शायद पहले कभी नहीं थी। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि वह दूर क्यों जा रही है और एक विश्व सरकार के कायम होने की सम्भावनाएं क्यों मद्ध हो गई हैं। हमें यह भी देखना है कि इस संबंध में हमारा जो हिस्सा था, क्या हमने वह भ्रम किया और हिन्दुस्तान इस के लिये जितनी कोशिश कर सकता था, क्या वह कोशिश की गई? मे यह नहीं कहता कि हम बुटोपिया की बात करे—एक ऐसे संसार का स्वप्न ले, जिस का अस्तित्व नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हमारी नीति शांति कायम करने की है। हमने नान-एलाइनमेंट (तदस्थता) के मार्ग को चुना है और यह निश्चय किया है कि हम किसी भी युद्ध के साथ नहीं रहेंगे। वह सही है, लेकिन हम इस से घ्राण जा सकते थे और दुनिया को बचा सकते थे। मैं यह प्रष्टना चाहता हू कि हमने अपने पड़ोस में एशिया के पिछड़ हुए देशों सुदूर पूर्व मध्य पूर्व और अफ्रीका व देशों को संगठित करने और इस तरह दुनिया की तील-चोखाई आवादी का एक करने की कौन सी कोशिश की? आज पाना है प्राइम मिनिस्टर और गिनी व शामब रकटा होने की बात सोचने है हालांकि उनसे क्षेत्र कानोटागम, एक दूसरे व पाग नहीं है और उन व बीच में बहुत बड़ी टरीटरी है। फिर भी व एक मध बनान की बात सोचते हैं, न सिर्फ अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये बल्कि दुनिया में शांति कायम करने के लिये। प्रधान मंत्री महांदय ने मही कहा कि अफ्रीका में मध बनाने की प्रतीति चल रही है और उसका स्वागत करना चाहिये, लेकिन हमने ऐसे देशों को संगठित करने की कौन सी कोशिश की है, ऐसी शक्तियों को इकट्ठा करने की क्या कोशिश की है, जो लड़ाई नहीं चाहते, जो कि अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखना और अपनी हालत सुधारना चाहते हैं ताकि दुनिया के गरीब लोगों को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिल सके और वे अच्छी

जिन्दगी व्यतीत कर सकें? विदेश नीति के संबंध में हमारी सरकार की सब से बड़ी विफलता यह है कि उस के पास एक तृतीय शक्ति बना कर के संसार में रखायी शांति कायम करने का जो अवसर था, उस को उस ने बहुत ही तरह से खो दिया। उस का प्रभाव और शक्ति ममार में तीसरी लड़ाई को रोकने के लिये काम कर सकती थी लेकिन उसने इस अवसर को खो दिया और इस तरह खो कर उस ने दुनिया को तीसरी लड़ाई में जाने के लिये छोड़ दिया है। मेरी आशा है कि दुनिया में कभी कोई तीसरी लड़ाई नहीं होगी।

इस सबब में हमारे पड़ोस के मूक—अभी कल मैं हमारे भाई, हमारे साथी और एक खून के लोगो—के साथ लड़ाई होने की बात भी चलनी है। मैं समझना हू कि पाकिस्तान के शासक हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ आग उठाने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे और अगर करेंगे, तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री महांदय से कहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक एक नागरिक देश की आजादी की रक्षा करने के लिये अपने मन की एक एक बुद्ध देन के लिये तैयार होगा। इस में शक की कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या बड़ा फौजी शासन कायम होने में पहले हमने पाकिस्तान के नागरिकों को उठाने का—उमर मामलों में दखल देकर नहीं, क्योंकि मैं नहीं चाहता कि एक नाबाली और सर्वमनामम्यन्त राज्य के मामलों में हम दखल दे—कोई प्रयत्न किया। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हम जा कुछ बहा कर सकते थे और जितना कुछ किया, उसमें भी मैं निवेदन करता हू कि हम असफल रहे। मैं चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान के लिये हम कभी भी यह न कहें कि हम उसके साथ लड़ाई चाहते हैं या उससे साथ हमारी लड़ने की इच्छा है और न ही हम यह चाहेंगे कि उसके साथ हमारी लड़ाई हो लेकिन अगर हम पर हमला होता है—मैं आशा नहीं करता कि हम पर हमला होगा उनको भी अकल

[श्री बराच सिंह]-

आयेगी, उनको भी बड़ि धायेगी— तो हमें उसका मुकाबला करना ही होगा। आज तक जो भी वहाँ के शासक रहे हैं और जब से पाकिस्तान बना है तभी से यह आवाज उठती रही है और खास तौर पर जब भी वहाँ पर किसी बनी हुई सरकार का अस्तित्व खतरे में हुआ है उसने यही नारा लगाया है कि कैनाल वा.सं और काश्मीर की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनको हल किया जाना चाहिये और अगर ये समस्याएँ शानिपूर्ण ढंग से हल नहो होती हैं तो ये लड़ाई में हल होंगी। पाकिस्तान के लिये लड़ाई लड़ना आमान नहीं है। बात कही जा सकती है लेकिन बातों में लड़ाई नही लड़ी जाती। वहाँ की जनता भी गरीबी में पिम रही है, उसको एक बार भी मौका नही दिया गया है कि वह अपनी पसन्द की सरकार केन्द्र में चुने। लेकिन वहाँ पर जो भी शासक लोग आये हैं उन्हें हमेशा ही कहा है कि हम शानि से श्री शानि में य सम्भव नहीं हुआ तो लड़ाई करके मामला तय करेंगे। लेकिन वह स्थिति का सही सिद्धान्तोंकन नहीं है। लेकिन इतना होना पर भी यदि वे इस तरह की गलती करते हैं और लड़ाई छेड़त हैं तो विश्वास रहे कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार क्या हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भी जिन की पृष्ठभूमि यह रही है, जिनकी ट्रेडिशन यह रही है कि वे जुल्म को न सहें और इसको न सहने की उनमें ताकत भी काफी रही है, वे कभी भी इस तरह की चीज को बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन हमें हमेशा कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि लड़ाई न हा लेकिन इतना होना पर भी अगर लड़ाई होती है तो हमें उसके लिये हमेशा तयार रहना चाहिये।

तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे आसपास के बहुत से मुल्क हैं जिन के साथ भिन्नकर के हमें शानि स्थापित करना या शानि बनाने के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये थी। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता

तो फिर चाहे कस होता या अमेरीका होता— ये दोनों ही हमारे मित्र देश हैं, हमारी विकास योजनाओं में ये हमारी मदद भी करते हैं और हम इनके इसके लिये धाराओं भी हैं—इनमें से किसी की तरफ से भी दुनिया की शानि को खत्म करने के लिये दुनिया में एक लड़ाई के वातावरण पैदा करने के लिये जो भी कोशिश होती, चाहे किसी भी पक्ष की तरफ से होनी, उसका हम विरोध करते और सक्रिय रूप से विरोध करते। मेरा धारा भी है कि सक्रिय रूप से इस तरह की बात नहीं की गई है। मैं नहीं कहता कि बात नहीं कहा गई है, शानि की बात कही गई है तथा अपनी पृष्ठभूमि में मुताबिक थोड़ा सा काम भी किया गया है लेकिन मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि हम बहुत अधिक कर सकते थे, हम बहुत आगे जा सकते थे और जितना आगे हम जा सकते थे, उनना आगे हम नहीं गये हैं। यदि हमने ऐसा किया होता तो जितना भी खतरा हिन्दुस्तान के अस्तित्व का हो सकता है या जितना भी खतरा दुनिया में नीमरी लड़ाई का हो सकता है या है उनना भी न रहता। यह इसी से सम्भव था यदि हम अधिक सतर्क रहे होते, पतले में ही इस तरह का कोई खतरा पैदा न होने देने। उदाहरण के लिये आज पाकिस्तान के शासक जिन्होंने वहाँ पर मार्शाला लागू किया है और जो अपनी जनता को यह अधिकार तक नहीं देने हैं कि वह कुछ कह सके या अपने विचारों को व्यक्त कर सके, ऐसे लोगों को आज यह हिम्मत हो रही है कि वे हमें बमकिया दे रहे हैं। उनमें कोई ताकत नहीं है अपनी जिससे बल पर वे हमारे साथ लड़ सकें, लेकिन उनके पास हथियार चले आ रहे हैं और उन हथियारों के बल पर ही वे इस तरह की बातें करने की हिम्मत कर पा रहे हैं और हमारी तरफ आस उठाने की आशिश कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें पहले से ही सोचना चाहिये था कि

क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि हम तीसरे गुट की स्थापना करें या कोई ऐसा गुट बनायें जो हमेशा हमारे साथ रहे। क्या हमने कोई इस तरह का गुट कायम किया है। हमारा उद्देश्य कभी किसी पर हमला करने का नहीं रहा है। हमारा उद्देश्य हमेशा शान्ति का रहा है और रहेगा लेकिन क्या कोई ऐसा गुट है जो हमारे इस उद्देश्य में हमारा साथ देगा? हम इस उद्देश्य में, मैं समझता हूँ, विफल रहे हैं। हमने पूरी सतर्कता नहीं बरती और उतनी सतर्कता नहीं बरती जितनी हमें बरतनी चाहिये थी या बरत सकते थे। जितनी सतर्कता हमको बरतनी चाहिये थी, उतनी हमने नहीं बरती। इसकी वजह से दुनिया तीसरी लड़ाई के द्वार पर जा सकती है और हमारे अस्तित्व का भी खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। मैं आशा करूँगा कि हम हमेशा इस तरह के खतरे से लड़ने के लिये तैयार रहेंगे, इसमें कोई शंका की बात भी नहीं है। मैं यह भी आशा करूँगा कि हमारे पड़ोसी मित्र जो समझते हैं कि वे धमकी देकर ही हिन्दुस्तान को हड़्डा सकते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के अस्तित्व का ही समाप्त कर सकते हैं, वे इस तरह की बात कहना इस तरह की भाषा बोलना बन्द कर देंगे। उससे उनका कोई फायदा नहीं है। हमारे, उनके और दुनिया का नौन-चोपार्द में अधिक आबादी के सामने रोटी, कपड़े, मकान और गरीबी को दूर करने की समस्याएँ हैं और हम इनको सब से पहले सुलझाना चाहते हैं।

जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने इशारा किया है कि जेनेवा में जो कांफ्रेंस हो रही है, उसमें कुछ समझौता हुआ है, कुछ प्रगति हुई है। हम चाहेंगे कि दुनिया में न्यूक्लियर टेस्ट बन्द हों, आर्मानिट्स कम हों और जब ऐसा होगा तभी लड़ाई की सम्भावनाएँ खत्म होने की बात आयेगी। जो बड़ी नेशंस हैं, उनको चाहिये कि कम फौज रखें, विज्ञान ने जो चमत्कारी खोज की हैं और

जिनसे दुनिया के नष्ट होने की सम्भावनाएँ बढ़ गई हैं, उनसे दुनिया को दूर रखने की कोशिश करें और इसमें मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार अधिक योग दे और सक्रिय रूप से अपना योगदान करे जिससे दुनिया में किसी तरह की भी कोई लड़ाई होने का खतरा है वह दूर हो सके।

हमारे आसपास के मुल्कों में जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी लोग रहते हैं उनके बारे में मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहूँगा और उनकी बात का समर्थन करूँगा कि हमें हमेशा देखना चाहिये कि जिस राष्ट्र में वे रहते हैं उस के वे नागरिक हैं और वास्तव में हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ देख कर या यह कह कर कि उन को जो बिजिनेस इन्टरेस्ट है, व्यापारिक हित हैं उनकी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार रक्षा करे, यह बात वहाँ की सरकार और जनता के लिये अच्छी नहीं है और अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो अच्छा नहीं करने दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री दुनिया में एक तीसरे गुट की स्थापना करने की कोशिश करेंगे जिससे हम दुनिया में तीसरी लड़ाई की सम्भावनाओं को कम कर सकें तथा उनको खत्म करने की कोशिश कर सकें और साथ ही साथ अपने अस्तित्व को मजबूत बनाने का हम प्रयत्न कर सकें।

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** It is always very interesting and instructive when the Prime Minister takes us on these of political excursions round the world in course of these debates on international affairs. Following the lead of the Prime Minister, the leaders of the principal Opposition Groups on this side of the House have also been mainly discussing the implications of events that are happening in other countries. That has been the usual pattern of our discussion on the international situation every session. In this habitual preoccupation with events taking place in other countries,

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we are apt to forget the hard realities nearer home. I have, therefore, sought to focus attention on three principal questions relating to our external affairs policy which affect us directly in this country in the substitute motion standing in my name.

The first refers to the grievous wrong that has been done to about 10,000 Indian citizens, our fellow-nationals, in a small area called Berubari in the Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal, under the terms of the recent Nehru-Neon border adjustment agreement, some of the fundamental objectionable aspects of which, according to me, are the inevitable result of the vacillating, weak-kneed and supinely complacent policy that we have followed in regard to Pakistan.

My second point refers to the failure of Government to take any effective steps for the solution of some of the outstanding problems in our relations with countries which affects the interests of the people vitally. I have mentioned two of them, the problem of Ceylon Indians and the question of continued repression of political workers in Goa. Only the other day, I saw a news item in the papers that one of the Catholic sisters of Goa Ashram has been put into prison without any charges being preferred against her. In spite of all the relaxations that we have effected in the restrictions about travel and other things that were there, there has been no response from the Portuguese side, and in spite of all our weight and influence in international affairs, we have not been able to bring our Goan comrades who are rooting in jails outside.

Having said that, I must concentrate, in view of the shortness of the time at my disposal, on the first point that I have raised, the Nehru-Neon Agreement and the tragic calamity that has descended upon 10,000 people—I might even say, not only 10,000 people, but about 20,000—25,000 people of that area—because of that Agreement.

Sir, I have mentioned in my motion about this place Berubari, because of one special reason. The Prime Minister when he made a statement about this agreement during the last session of our House and mentioned this question of Berubari Union did not clarify one point, that this Berubari Union is not an enclave. There are other aspects of the agreement relating to enclaves in Cooch-Bihar State. As you know, Sir, Pakistan has some bits of territory in the old Cooch-Bihar State which is in the Indian Union and, similarly, we have some territories inside Pakistan districts of Rangpur and elsewhere. Our Government, I think, has rightly tried for some time past to come to some understanding with regard to these enclaves. Those enclaves were not under the effective administrative control of either our Government or their Government, and it is right that there should have been some sort of an exchange some sort of an arrangement about them. Of course, I do not say that the manner in which the terms of this exchange has been settled satisfies me. Even then, I recognise the problem, and it was quite in the fitness of things that this question was taken up with the Pakistan Government.

But so far as the transfer of Berubari Union is concerned, so far as the transfer of that territory of 4½ miles to Pakistan is concerned, that stands on a separate footing altogether. Berubari has been an integral part of the Indian Union and our territory from the day this State was formed. We were told the other day by the Deputy Minister of External Affairs, in the course of the statement that he made to this House, about the problems that were discussed in the Prime Ministers' Conference last September. The first set of problems was the demarcation of boundaries held up because of differences between Indian and Pakistan over the interpretation of boundaries as fixed by the Radcliffe and Bagge Awards.

or because of differences over the basis of demarcation. With reference to this first set of problems, she mentioned about the dispute over Hili and Berubari Union—item 12 of the list

The Prime Minister did not say—nor did the Deputy Minister take us into confidence—anything about the history of these disputes. May I ask them, when did these disputes arise? We are only told that there were some outstanding disputes in the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award. I have here a copy in my hand of the report of the Bagge Tribunal which was appointed to settle disputes with regard to the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award. Here I find in the Introduction that certain disputes arose out of the interpretation of the Radcliffe Report, generally known as the Radcliffe Award. That was in December, 1948. This Bagge Tribunal was appointed by the two Governments and four outstanding questions about the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award were referred to this Tribunal. We do not find a mention of either Hili or Berubari in them.

I would humbly ask the Prime Minister to look at the map. He will easily find that so far as the questions of Berubari and Hili are concerned, they are not any of the disputes over the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award referred to Bagge Tribunal nor any dispute arising out of Bagge Award. It is a new dispute, a fresh dispute, a dispute which has come as an after thought. I would ask the Government, when did Pakistan Government first mention about this dispute to our Government? I have here a statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr B. C. Roy, which he made last July on the floor of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. In this he has listed all the disputes that were outstanding between West Bengal and East Bengal. There is no mention of the Berubari dispute or the Hili dispute. Suddenly at the Secretaries Conference at Karachi in August or September this year this dispute

relating to Berubari and Hili seems to have been first brought up.

May I ask the Government, was the agenda of the conference at Secretaries level discussed beforehand with our Government? When was this dispute first mentioned by Pakistan Government to our Government? Why did our Government agree to accept these two disputes as arising out of the interpretation of the Radcliffe Award when they were not referred to the Bagge Tribunal? Why were these things allowed to be brought on the agenda? I want a straight answer from the Government. On the one side it shows the complacency of our Government, it shows also, perhaps, the goodwill of our Government, perhaps the innocence of our Government, but, on the other side, we can very well see that it is not a question of just some disputes cropping up here and there in the demarcation of the border, if we look at the entire history of the last eight or ten years we find that there is a method in the madness of Pakistan. Sir, let us not forget that during the time of the Radcliffe Tribunal the Muslim Judges of the Muslim League who sat there only wanted the whole of Bengal up to Bhagirathi. That has been their demand and that demand has been in their mind up till now. An irredentist mind is still working, and that is why they want to keep up pressure on all fronts. Whenever they find an opportunity they bring up a dispute here, a dispute there. After five or six years they now bring up this question of interpretation, this question of Berubari and Hili which they did not care to refer to the Bagge Tribunal. That means they had accepted Hili and Berubari coming to India. Now suddenly they come up in 1958 and say: "Well, here is a dispute which we have thought of and you must do something about it." As soon as they take up any freshly concocted dispute, any kind of spurious dispute, any dispute which comes to them as an after thought as soon as such a dispute is brought up by their Govern-

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ment, our Government is only too anxious to see the other man's point of view; they at once agree to sit round a table and try to meet them half way.

In trying to meet them half way, see what calamity we have brought upon our people of Berubari. Now, that part of Berubari which we have agreed to transfer to Pakistan is, of course, a small area—it would be approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member has only two more minutes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, I would pray for some more time, because this is a very important matter. This is a question of life and death of our kith and kin. I am pleading the cause of about 10,000 helpless people; this is highest forum, here at least their case should not go by default. Just imagine, Sir, these people going to sleep one night as Indian citizens and waking up the next morning to find themselves as Pakistani citizens. That is what we have undertaken to do by the Nehru-Noon Agreement. I would like to ask our Prime Minister, who is the greatest of our democrats, one plain question. I do not want to go into the constitutional aspect of the matter; I do not want to go into the legal questions. I know the highest legal opinion taken by the West Bengal Government recently, when their opinion was sought in this matter, and the view expressed was that even this Parliament does not have the power to barter away any part of our territory or barter away the rights of the citizenship of any part of our population. I concur with that view. But I do not want to raise that aspect of the question now. I appeal to the whole House, I appeal to the whole Indian people, to look at this question from the fundamental political point of view, from the fundamental human point of view.

15 hrs.

Just think yourself as going to sleep tonight with all the security and the protection that are assured to you, to your family and to your dependents, as citizens of the India Republic—full-fledged citizens of the Sovereign, Democratic Indian Republic—and to wake up again to find that everything is gone, that security, that protection, your hearth, home, lands everything, gone. You are bound hand and foot and delivered to the Pakistan Government. When the two Prime Ministers met....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That happened last time.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes; it happened in 1947. But why should it happen again now? We are not again engaged in partition. Who gave the Government the right to partition that portion in that part of our country now? That partition in 1947 arose because of the emergence of two separate States. That related to the origin or the emergence of two free and independent States. That was a sacrifice, and whether we liked it or not that partition was imposed upon us. But now, with our eyes open, why should we regard this kind of thing as the same as one that occurred in 1947? Who gives the Government the right to do such a thing now? Who gives or who gave the Prime Minister who is sitting over there the right to do that? And those 20,000 people there are as much Indian citizens as you and I are, and they are as much Indian citizens as the tallest of us, the hon. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Who gave the authorities the right to bind those people hand and foot and pack them off to Pakistan. Pakistan is a foreign State. Who gives the Government the right to barter away part of our territory to a foreign State? That is why I plead for some little time just to place before the House some facts.

The position is this. In this Berubari union and in the two enclaves attached to this union, and just on the frontiers of this union, there are about 10,000 people. Maybe, it is more than 10,000 people, who were mostly refugees. They came away from Pakistan. They could not live in Pakistan and they rehabilitated themselves in the course of these 11 years with their own efforts. They did it without taking a single farthing from the Government coffers, and by their own help. Now again we are handing over that territory, their hearths and homes, together with the security that they built up for themselves—the economic security—again to Pakistan.

Were these things ever taken into consideration? In West Bengal, they have an elected legislature. These people, as I said, have taken part in two successive general elections. Some of the Members who are sitting here were sorry about it. In fact, my hon friend Shri N. R. Ghosh who is the leader of the Bar in Jalpaiguri and a member of the Congress protested at this on the very first day when the Prime Minister announced it because he knew all these facts. He had no other alternative but to protest. But what are we going to do? Who were the people consulted in this matter? Who were the officers that advised the Government. If the West Bengal Government officers have accepted this thing, then I would only hope that the State legislature of West Bengal and the people of West Bengal will know how to deal with them. But this is the effect of the agreement which cannot in any event be condoned by this House. I do not know how the people of Berubari can be saved now. I also do not know how the rights of the citizens of the transferred enclaves can be protected in Pakistan.

We will be again saddled with the problem of rehabilitating these men; we are sure to be saddled with it. But I am afraid our Government may not take lessons from the history of

the past 11 to 12 years. But it is as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west that we will be saddled with the problem of rehabilitation, of rehabilitating 21,000 refugees—10,000 from Berubari and 11,000 Hindus from these enclaves—because we are a secular State. The Mussalmans who are in those enclaves are surrounded by our own territory and they will be living there because of the solemn agreement with the Pakistan Prime Minister and with the Pakistan Government. We cannot tell them now, "You go away". But so far as our people living in our enclaves in Pakistan are concerned, they will immediately start coming out. They have already started migrating; the exodus has started. Whatever hopes the Prime Minister may have expressed or whatever hopes the two Prime Ministers expressed and whatever assurances they have held out it has not been possible for 50 lakhs of Hindus to remain in East Bengal. Similarly, these people also will have to come away and added to this, there will be another 10,000 people. That means we will be saddled with the responsibility of rehabilitating them.

We are making a free gift of 11 square miles of enclaves. That is an excess territory the Government are handing over free to Pakistan. Added to this, we are giving them  $4\frac{1}{2}$  square miles of territory free and without any compensation being obtained, as an earnest of our goodwill. I do not know how we are going to retrieve the position. This House must rise to the occasion and see that the rights of even the humblest of our citizens are not bartered away. The House should see that their rights are protected. This whole House must rise to a man to see that their rights are really protected and are not bartered away.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Pakistan has to be integrated with either India or



[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

Russia or the middle east There is no fourth alternative

Shri Jaipal Singh: Nepal

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The fourth has been suggested

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: When he will become the Prime Minister of India, then he will integrate Nepal with Pakistan. Pakistan cannot remain as a sovereign State for long. The political integration of Pakistan with the middle east constitutes a threat to the territorial integrity of Russia in Central Asia. Hence Russia will not permit the integration of Pakistan with the middle east. The condition precedent to the political integration of Pakistan with India is a political settlement between India and Russia. Pakistan will be integrated with Russia if such a settlement is not arrived at. But, if such a settlement is arrived at, it will become immaterial for Russia whether Pakistan is integrated with her or with India. But, our power position will be weakened if Pakistan passes within the Soviet orbit. Russia will stand to gain more by coming to terms with India than by integrating Pakistan, and thereby antagonising India.

When I say that Pakistan cannot remain as a sovereign State for long, I speak from conviction that nation States have become obsolete. No nation State is a viable unit now. Neither India nor China nor Russia nor America.

A political vacuum of unfathomable depths engulfs the entire globe. This can be filled only by the establishment of a world State. A political settlement between Russia and Pakistan will have the full backing of the United States of America, for, a political settlement between Pakistan and Russia connotes a political settlement between Russia and America on the basis of the division of the Afro-Asian land mass into two spheres of influ-

ence—the only basis on which there can be a political settlement between the two. There cannot be any settlement on the basis of mutual suspension of nuclear tests, for the struggle between the two is for the establishment of world hegemony. Big nation States are gangsters. There are no permanent friends or enemies. All nation States are enemies of one another by virtue of the imperatives of power politics in a world of anarchy.

It is not in the interest of either America or Russia that India is integrated with China. But if India loses Kashmir as a result of a political settlement between Pakistan and Russia, India will be integrated with China on the basis of communist dictatorship. Pakistan can have the whole of Kashmir without firing one shot if there is political settlement between her and Russia. It is the danger of a political settlement between Pakistan and Russia and not of war between India and Pakistan which looms large on the horizon.

A political settlement between Pakistan and Russia will lead to infiltration, subversion, sabotage, murder and bribery on a colossal scale in Kashmir. Our army will be neutralised. We will meet our Dunkirk there. Let us not be under the impression that revolutionary changes are conditions precedent to a political settlement between Pakistan and Russia. There were no revolutionary changes in Germany when Herr von Ribbentrop signed a non-aggression pact with Mr Molotov. The army leaders of Pakistan, Iraq, Egypt and Sudan come more or less from the same social strata. Revolutionary changes have now occurred in Western Asia, in the Far East, in South-east Asia and in Africa. Americans were beaten hollow in Korea. France was badly defeated in Indo-China. Mr Truman was not able to implement his decision of throwing atom bombs on Manchuria. The forces of France and



England had to withdraw from Egypt at the threat of the Soviet Union. What transpired behind the scenes which led to the withdrawal of the British and American forces from the Lebanon and Jordan are not known to us. But we can guess. Nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company, the integration of Egypt with Syria and the establishment of dictatorship in Pakistan and in Sudan clearly show that now it no longer lies in the power of the USA to tilt the balance one way or the other in Asia. America has become useless as an ally. The situation is ripe for a Pakistan-Russia settlement.

If Kashmir is to be saved, we must pay the price. The price is diplomatic support to Russia on all questions of foreign policy pertaining to Europe and the New World both inside and outside the United Nations Organisation. Then and then alone we can have Kashmir and Goa. Such a pledge does not mean either alignment or alliance. Such a pledge will meet the present requirements of the Russian foreign policy without in any way jeopardising the power position of either India or of any other country of the Afro-Asian land mass.

Russian hegemony can never be established over Europe and the New World whether we co-operate with the Russians or not. For centuries, Russia has been a buffer State between the East and the West. With the advent of the nuclear age, Russia can no longer play that part on the stage of history. Now Russia has to be integrated with either Afro-Asian land-mass or the USA. There is no third alternative left open to her. A guarantee to support Russian foreign policy vis-a-vis Europe and the New World would strengthen those forces in the Soviet Union which are opposed to collaboration with the USA and will facilitate the integration of the Soviet Union with the Afro-Asian land mass, leading to the establishment of a democratic World State.

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The hegemony of the white man over the Afro-Asian land mass will be established if Russia is integrated with the USA. Which way will Russia go will be decided more by India and America than by Russia herself. If the pull of India is stronger than that of America, Russia will be integrated with the Afro-Asian land mass.

The condition precedent to the integration of Russia with the Afro-Asian land mass is the integration of China and India into one political unit. The Chinese did well in sabotaging the plan of the summit conference which, if it had succeeded, would have led to a Russo-American settlement. We do not mind that we could not get an opportunity to sit there. We thank the Chinese for sabotaging it. Let there be no quarrel between India and China over minor things. No silly border disputes should stand in the way of the integration of India and China. The condition precedent to human progress is the utter liquidation of the political supremacy of the white man. China has done more than any other nation to weaken the hold of the western powers. China deserves congratulations for what she has done and support for what she is pledged to do in that direction. The establishment of the communes fills my heart with joy. Plato's Republic is being established. Soon the distinction between mine and thine will be obliterated. Out of the communes, a new type of civilisation and culture is emerging, a new type of civilisation and culture more in tune with the needs of the thermo-nuclear age.

If India and China come together, America will be driven out from the Afro-Asian land mass. If India and China come together, neither Russian nor American hegemony can be established over the middle-east. If India and China come together, neither Indian nor Chinese nor Russian nor American hegemony can be established over the Pacific regions of Asia. If

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

India and China come together, India and Russia will be compelled to guarantee the freedom of the peoples of the middle-east, either on a federal or a functional basis. Similarly, India and China will be compelled to guarantee the freedom of the peoples of the Pacific regions of Asia either on a federal or a functional basis. It does not lie in the power of the Soviet Union to establish either hegemony or communist dictatorship over either the Afro-Asian land mass or the western world. If all the nations of the world were to invite the Soviet Union to rule over them in any manner it liked, the result will be the liquidation of both communism and dictatorship. Two hundred million slaves cannot establish dictatorship over more than two million people. The capacity to swallow, digest and absorb is limited. The inhabitants of the Afro-Asian land mass are now wide awake. Integration may connote a danger to Russia but never to Asia and Africa.

When I speak of a federal union, it is for the purpose of assuaging Russian apprehensions and not for safeguarding the interests of the black and the coloured races of the Afro-Asian land mass. Integration on any terms and on any basis whatsoever will prove advantageous to the Afro-Asian in the long run. The crusade against communism is designed for the purpose of improving the bargaining power of the United States of America vis-a-vis Russia. If we collaborate with America a Russo-American settlement will be arrived at on terms advantageous to America. But if we collaborate with Russia, there will be no Russo-American settlement, and a democratic world State will come into being.

Now I will come to some minor points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even after the world State? Now his time is up.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: As I do not speak very often on the floor of the House, I crave your indulgence.

The Government of India should recognize the Government of Algeria. There were many Governments in exile in Western European countries during the time of the second world war. Gen. Chiang is still recognized as the ruler of China. Financial help should be given to the Algerian refugees living in Tunisia and Morocco.

It is a matter of some anxiety to us that the citizens of this country go abroad and deposit money in foreign banks. I think it is not difficult for the Government of India to find out these traitors and put them behind prison bars. The United Nations can curtail the rights of the individual to deposit money in foreign banks without the approval of his Government.

If the French and Americans do not quit Algeria and Formosa respectively within a specified period of time to be determined by the Bandung Powers, India along with those Bandung Powers who stand for the liberation of Algeria and Formosa should walk out of the United Nations, break off diplomatic relations with France and the United States and establish an Afro-Asian League of Nations.

An offer of military help should be made to Burma and Indonesia. Internal disturbances in these countries constitute a threat to India as well. The citizens of all the Afro-Asian countries should be permitted to join our civil and defence services. A humble beginning in this direction can be made by fixing a quota for these services for the citizens of Nepal, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Viet Nam and Viet Minh and Malaya.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very glad that the foreign policy followed by the Government of India has had the

general support of the House as a whole in spite of what my hon friend, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad Singh has said

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** I am not a 'Sinha'

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** Well, I am sorry but I will correct his name I do not know what he means by integration of so many States. First came the integration of America and India

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** I never talked of integration of India and America

**Dr. P. Subbarayan:** I am sorry, I made a mistake. He talked of integration of India and China, and Pakistan and the Soviet Union. He said there was a danger of the Soviet Union influencing Pakistan and in that event we would lose Kashmir and I do not know where all this will lead to

I am glad the Prime Minister referred to the visit of our President to Malaya and Indonesia. I hope the friendship that has existed between Indonesia and ourselves will be further strengthened by this visit. I was there when the Prime Minister himself visited Indonesia and I am sure he remembers the great receptions he had from the Indonesian people. They are really friendly with us and I am sure they will continue to be friendly, because whatever Government has been in Indonesia has always affirmed their friendship with us. Because, they know what India means to the peace of the world.

The general support of the House is given to our foreign policy because of this one principle which the Prime Minister has kept in mind all the time namely, world peace. As he himself mentioned, our armies have gone out from our country, not in quest for territories, not in quest for conquest but merely to help to bring about peace, whether it be in Korea

or Indochina or the Gaza strip, and our army has proved that it is capable of doing peaceful work rather than any offensive work in these territories.

The Prime Minister casually referred to the African problem and the problem of Ceylon. I am concerned with the problem in Ceylon. I am sure the Prime Minister has noticed from the newspapers that even the representation which was given to Indians by separate electorates has now been unilaterally disowned, because the number of people that have been enfranchised by the India-Pakistan Citizenship Act has been so small that they cannot in any way influence the elections. I think everyone will agree that we are concerned with the problem of Ceylon nationals of Indian origin to a certain extent. No doubt I agree that it must be settled by peaceful and friendly means by negotiations with the Ceylon Government. But there are eight lakhs of Indians in the estates in Ceylon who have made the estates what they are, who have helped in the economic uplift of Ceylon, specially in the tea and rubber plantations. Most of them are really Ceylon nationals, in the sense that they have been born and bred in Ceylon. This problem has become more and more imminent because some solution has got to be found for their citizenship rights. Those who have had the good fortune to go to the Privy Council or the Ceylon Supreme Court with regard to their application for citizenship have met with success, which shows how callous the officers have been with regard to the rights of citizenship of these people. The decisions of both the Supreme Court of Ceylon and that of the Privy Council on matters that have gone up to the courts have always been in favour of the citizenship rights of these people, which shows that the citizenship applications are not being dealt with as fairly as they should be.

At one time they talked of one lakh and fifty thousand people be-

[Dr P Subbarayan]

coming Ceylonese citizens. Even that seems to be a very distant dream at the present time. What is going to happen is that quite a number of people are going to be made Stateless, because they cannot be Indian citizens. They do not want to be Indian citizens because they have settled in Ceylon and have been there for generations and have lost touch with the people of this country. Therefore, this is a problem which, I am sure the Prime Minister will take up with the Prime Minister of Ceylon. From the statement which the Prime Minister of Ceylon has made, I feel that he is in sympathy with the problem of the citizenship of these people. But there are wheels within wheels. He is not able to do what he would personally like to do, because there are other Ministers, who want the Indians sent out of Ceylon altogether, because that is a problem to them especially from the labour point of view. Whatever it may be, the same problem arose even in South Africa, as the sugar plantations in Natal were really made what they were with the indentured labour from India, and today these people have no rights. They are being sent out of the properties which they owned in what they call the "white areas", and they are not able to get equally suitable properties in other areas. What is more some of the Africans of Indian origin really live on trade trading even with the white people of South Africa. But even their position is becoming more and more difficult because of this policy of apartheid and segregation. The result is that the people who went from India and have become South African nationals are suffering today without either hearth or home. I hope some attention will be paid to these matters because it is becoming more and more imminent both in South Africa and in Ceylon. Unless some settlement is made to the satisfaction of those settled in these countries it is going to leave us with a problem which would be even more difficult than the

refugee problem which we have had in this country. It is this that I want to bring to the attention of the hon Prime Minister and as I know his sympathies are with people of Indian origin who are nationals of other countries but, of course, situated as we are it is difficult to know what we can do as in spite of the U.N.O. and human rights most nations of the west seem to be callous about this very human problem. I hope some solution will be found to the satisfaction of these citizens settled abroad—citizens of other countries, no doubt, but who have a problem of their own and they have a certain right to ask for overhelp.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch Tribes) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I find I have no difficulty in giving my general approval to the Nehru policy as far as our foreign affairs are concerned, but I feel that I must draw a distinction between what I prefer to call the Nehru policy and the so-called policy of non-alignment. I feel I cannot agree with the latter.

Non-alignment, whatever it might mean to him, is a nondescript attitude in life. It is one thing to weigh up each matter on its own merit and decide this or that way, but to say that we shall not side with anybody at all, that we shall be always non-aligned has, I think, created a wrong impression not only in this country but, I think, in other countries also. I feel we must make up our mind to align ourselves with what we consider to be right. I feel, and I feel it more and more, that there are many matters in regard to which, because of this wrong terminology, we are being today accused of sitting on the fence and are also being bracketed with matters in which we really are not interested. I will not say that we are not interested. It is impossible not to be interested. The world has become much too small and it is impossible

for any country to be in isolation. You have just no choice. You have to make up your mind. You cannot sit on the fence.

This question of non-alignment reminds me of the problem of Goa. You can go on negotiating, protesting, giving your distant blessings to *satyagrahis* and the like, but the way we are going we are not going to get anywhere. We shall have Goa as an eyesore for ever. I feel our patience should exhaust itself some time or the other.

Similarly, this morning, I was very disappointed with the almost frivolous way the hon. Minister for External Affairs treated border incidents. I am not thinking of these recent border incidents. He called them petty eruptions. He is welcome to his own reaction to the reports he may be getting from our officers and also from the Pakistan Government. But I feel there is no future. There is no stopping of these border incidents, of their becoming chronic incidents, if that is going to be the attitude of our hon. Minister for External Affairs.

I am reminded of border incidents when, some years ago, eight Santhali women, who were washing their clothes in a border river were dragged away, violated and murdered. Is that a petty eruption? I can multiply instances, I am not in a position to contradict what he has said today in regard to the recent incidents, but they have been recurring. What I want to ask my right honourable friend is: Are we going to take a beating every time, even when we are invaded, as it were? Our territorial integrity is challenged. Whether it is the question of Takergram or anything else is not the point. The point is that if our attitude is: What does it matter, we will go on protesting, we will write letters, we will sometimes get replies from the other side, they are only petty eruptions, it is only during harvest time that these things happen—then I am sorry

to say that is a very poor explanation from the hon. Minister for our External Affairs. I am not prepared to accept that sort of a thing.

Similarly, I do not think we are serious enough in our obligations to people who through no fault of their own have found themselves consigned to the other side. A couple of years ago, I raised this point, i.e., the question of the Chittagong Hill Tracts 99.9 per cent of the population there is Buddhist. I do not know what sanction or what authority our hon. friends over there had to agree to this or that award or even to partition so that that Buddhist territory should find itself in Pakistan. When I raised this question here, *in camera* and elsewhere, I was promised that this was a point that could be taken up by negotiations. Shri Krishna Menon, I think it was last year or year before last, assured us in this House that in the United Nations this matter would be kept alive. I want to know whether that is just an assurance to appease me personally and individually or we are really doing something in the United Nations.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.** Is the hon. Member referring to the Chittagong hill tracts?

**Shri Jaipal Singh.** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.** I am not aware of this matter being before the United Nations. I do not know what Shri Krishna Menon said. This is the first time I have heard of it.

**Shri Jaipal Singh.** I wish, in a full-dress debate, the hon. Minister for External Affairs were present. Unfortunately, sometimes other people deputise for him here and on the particular occasion that I have stated, it was left to Shri Krishna Menon to reply, in a major way to the foreign affairs debate. However, I am not complaining. My point is let us not live up in the air. Do we mean business or do we not? What is happening? Every day we seem to be

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getting a beating. I say every day not in the sense of every 24 hours. Whether the Press is exaggerating reports or not is quite between them and the administration, but the fact is that we seem to be getting it again and again and again and this irritant has become a chronic affair as far as our relations with our neighbouring country are concerned.

It is not merely one incident. I can give instances which may not have even come to the notice of the Government. But when it relates to poor Adibasis, tribal people, they are inarticulate just because they may not get into the Press, it does not seem to matter so much. What has been happening in the eastern sector? Do you know enough about it? I was somewhat pleasantly amused to hear my hon friend, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, talking so vehemently about the Harijan classes. I do hope he will not think only of the Harijans.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I know in Malda and Dinajpur tribal people have been molested. I know in Khasi Hills tribal people have been molested. But because of shortage of time I could not refer to those cases.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I am glad my friends from West Bengal are beginning to think of Adibasis in West Bengal. It is refreshing to hear that because, in the matter of rehabilitation of refugees, they seem to have forgotten the Harijans and Adibasis. We hear on the floor of the House only about others. I am glad, I hope there will be a future for the Harijans and Adibasis when these particular problems come up.

I feel that the non-alignment policy is now out of date and that it is the Nehru policy that is very much in tune with things. That is my assessment. I may be accused of reading too much into this non-alignment policy. But, I do feel that our future

course of action should be to judge everything on its merits, to have the courage of your conviction, not to let the might and majesty of this or that group distract you from your correct thinking and line of action. Now, I want to ask ourselves: have we any choice, are we non-aligned because we sincerely believe in it or because there is no other course. Let us not run away from this basic fact, that if we question all alignment, we just have no choice whatever and that is because of that, as it were, we are forced into, shall we say a middle path of the road. But I say the middle path of the road by itself is not good enough for our character and for our reputation that my right hon. friend has referred to. I prefer that hereafter we call our policy the Nehru Policy: one of courage, one that does not go out to flatter people, to please people, but one which has as it were, a tradition behind it, something that has been built up over a period of years, something which keeps an open mind, something which accepts the fact that the world is a changing scene and that no hard and fast method or thinking is going to be of any use.

It is no good ourselves saying, we are going to put the world right by our philosophy and the like. I think we must make up our mind that we have to put ourselves right first. You will have noticed that when we pronounced our *Panchsheel*, we began to find all sorts of countries believing in *Panchsheel*. There were Russia and China also. I prefer not to talk about Russia lest I should upset my friends on my right.

**Some Hon. Members:** You go on.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I am a great admirer of China and everything that is Chinese, Chinese culinary, etc. I do not know the Chinese language; I know a few words only. What has been happening recently? *Panchsheel*: China has been claiming chunks of India. Have you seen the map? This

map originates from Soviet Russia first. Now we find it blatantly, openly claiming ....

**An Hon. Member:** New Time.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I am not thinking of the New Time or the old time or all the time. They are tribal tracts, what one great author has referred to and described as Himalayan Barbary—vast chunks here and there. *Panchsheel*, peaceful co-existence: have we done anything to protest? *Panchsheel* means no territorial aggrandisement. What is it? What are we doing about it? I do think, sometimes, we talk too much about other countries. I think if we were to talk more about ourselves, our problems and weaknesses and the like, perhaps, we would be better off.

One particular point which my hon. friend has mentioned has been perhaps worrying all of us over a period of years.

It was only incidentally that he made a reference to a conference they are having in Accra today. He said of course we cannot be there, we are outside Africa. I would have thought that there are lakhs and lakhs of Africans, Indians in Africa, call them Africans of Indian origin if you like, in East Africa and everywhere else, and we would have been interested even as observers, but, no, we cannot be there, we are not part of Africa. I humbly maintain we are interested in what is happening in Africa.

In regard to Guinea, I do not see how we get worried whether it will be part of the Commonwealth or not. But I think we should certainly applaud the step that has been taken by Kwame Nkrumah, who is visiting our country very soon I hear,—he will be most welcome—in that he has set the ball rolling for an integration of territories, small bits here and there, which, in due course, will become a federation large enough, so that the impetus of a thing like that will be felt in South Africa about which we seem to be very agitated, and rightly.

It is doubtful whether Nigeria would ever join the federation of the pattern that Kwame Nkrumah has in mind. I personally do not know. There are many people who have been doubting whether the correct step has been taken in this Ghana-Guinea merger, integration or federation, whatever we might call it, because we must not forget that it is not merely Ghana and Guinea getting together. The fact is that now Guinea is starved of the economic assistance that it used to get from outside. We have to think of that.

So, if we give our blessings, poor as we are, I think we must realise that there are certain duties also that fall upon us as to what we can do to make up, to fill the gap, as it were, to take the place of assistance that used to be there. Otherwise, our blessing, I regret to say, is not going to last very long.

I speak with a certain amount of personal and intimate knowledge of those parts of the country. I feel that West Africa particularly is a challenging question. Africa is like a big question mark, and the question begins with Ghana. It is a very big question in which we should rightly be interested, but we must not vaguely be supporting things that we do not always understand, because they also have their own problems there.

I am certain that it is not enough for us to condemn *apartheid*. Everybody else has been condemning it, but are we getting any further? What have we done to get any further? Are we not also resting on our oars because of the technical difficulties? Have we really taken any concrete, positive step forward to see that this monstrosity does not perpetuate itself? Has it not been mere condemnation in debates and elsewhere? Not merely for the indigenous African population, may be in the Union of South Africa, but for our own people also, I feel that it is not a policy of non-alignment that is going to achieve results, but the Nehru policy



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where you judge everything on its merits and go ahead. You do not look to please people. You firmly believe in a thing because you believe in it. You are not frightened of the enemies you might make. I say this because I feel that in our economic outlook we would be better off with the Nehru policy than with the policy of non-alignment.

I know my friends on the right, my very dear friends, always take me to task because I do not support their friends. I am not hostile to their friends by any means, but I would rather that according to the Nehru policy we did not live in a well and see only one point of view, because that is what it means. I am right and everybody else is wrong—that is not the Nehru policy. The policy of non-alignment is that you say everybody is wrong, we are the only people who are right. I feel that now we must not take things lying down, particularly in regard to our neighbours. I am not merely thinking of our neighbours, Pakistanis, I am not thinking of them only, but looking or going southwards, I feel that my rt. hon. friend can do a lot of good to himself and to people, in Ceylon, of Indian origin, if he were to adopt his own policy, the Nehru policy, with the Prime Minister of Ceylon.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): On the 20th of August last, this House discussed the international situation, and in summing up the debate, the hon. Prime Minister expressed a pious hope of friendly relations with Pakistan in the immediate future. But, in the meanwhile, much water has flowed in the Indus, and the graph of tension with Pakistan is increasingly reaching the highest pitch. Within less than a month from the Nehru-Noon meeting, the Pakistan Constitution has been abrogated, and military rule has been imposed by a military coup d'état. Whatever reasons and justifications might be adduced by the Pakistan authorities to justify this far-reaching change, the fact emerges that a dictatorial regime with military

control has been established over the corpse of democracy and popular will. This was followed by similar coups in Thailand and Sudan. So far as Pakistan is concerned, our Government at long last gave their recognition to this new regime. The happenings in Sudan and Thailand are not of much concern to us as those in Pakistan. It is because of our common heritage, it is because of our neighbourhood, it is because of our innumerable past situations that whatever happens in Pakistan has its impact and repercussions in this country.

It is our misfortune and it is the misfortune of Pakistan that from the very inception of Pakistan, she has accepted as her creed a creed of hatred and that too against India. It may be due to an inferiority complex or it may be due to moral or economic bankruptcy or it may be due to some other reason, but it is there, and it is a misfortune to both the countries. All our attempt to win the friendship of Pakistan for the growth of mutual understanding has been a failure.

The border raids, coupled with kidnapping of Indian nationals, looting of property, ill-treating of the Indian diplomat at the check post defying all canons of decent and civilised behaviour, etc. have gone to prove the *mala fide* intention of Pakistan. These border incidents may be small, but taking into consideration their frequency and their recurring nature, it seems that these are definitely planned, and these are the beginnings of the cold war.

The increased power of the deterrent in nuclear weapons has already made war in recent years more frightening and less likely. Still, we have heard utterances of the adoption of extreme measures, and even waging of war against India, from the mouth of the President, General Ayub Khan.

In all humility, I submit before the hon. Prime Minister that it is now high time to consider the scrapping of



the Nehru-Feroze-Khan-Noon agreement over the border disputes. Where is Puncsheel now? Where is the principle of peaceful co-existence? The nerves are highly strung on both sides. So, unless and until all the problems with Pakistan are solved once and for all, these interim agreements should not be allowed to function.

In the context of the latest manoeuvres and troop dispositions of the Pakistani armed forces, we have to plan our defences. We are pledged to non-aggression. Our objective is only defensive. But even though we won't be aggressors, we must have, and be known to have, the power of instant and overwhelming retaliation. We must have that retaliatory power and that way we will prove our strength. With the advent of nuclear weapons, the power of deterrent has greatly been strengthened. Pakistan's possession of nuclear weapons will naturally make out a strong case for reorienting our defence policy. It should be absolutely tip-top, first class and streamlined. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our Hon'ble Prime Minister to our great astonishment, told the House the other day in reply to a non-official Resolution that he would rather prefer our inferior type of arms to importing superior types from foreign countries. It is a most shocking statement. It may be philosophical, but it is absolutely contradictory in the context of any defence strategy.

We have got definite information of bases for guided missiles at Quetta, Gilgit and Peshawar. God forbid, if a war breaks out and these nuclear weapons are used, it will be a struggle for survival of the grimmest kind and its future course cannot be predicted. In assessing the strength of the potential enemy, we should not be optimistic; we should rather be realistic and should take into consideration all factors in this connection. Our Military Intelligence should be vigilant and efficient and this House should be taken into full confidence regarding all information and the latest developments in our defence position.

The hon. Prime Minister did not want that the bitterness should go down to the people of Pakistan from the government level. But it is a pity that persistent propaganda is going on in Pakistan for preparation for a jihad. Even though we know very well that it is Pakistan which has been the aggressor every time a border incident occurs, the people of Pakistan are being told that India has been constantly creating trouble. India has been committing aggression and India has been firing all the time. Behind all these aggressive designs of Pakistan, you always feel the presence of the so-called invisible foreign strings which are becoming more and more visible from our experience.

We still find Kashmir being shown as part of Pakistan in UN publications and various maps. The question of Kashmir has been hanging fire in the United Nations for nothing. It is high time that we made up our mind and did something tangible regarding Kashmir.

The previous speaker, Shri Jaipal Singh, also pointed out that China has been claiming chunks of this country. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the latest issue of *New Times*, official organ of USSR. There a map of China has been published with Ladakh shown as a part of China.

Everybody seems to be claiming Kashmir. It is a pity we are not firm about it. Unless we become firm about it and let the world know that for all purposes Kashmir is an integral part of India, such instances of everybody claiming a chunk of this country would be there.

Sir, though a war between Pakistan and India would be disastrous to both the countries, every silly thing is possible with a frustrated, morally and economically bankrupt and, at the same time, ambitious country like Pakistan of today with a military dictator as its President, and chances of Pakistan waging war against India cannot be completely eliminated.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

16 hrs.

Apart from preventing a war with Pakistan, we should have to be fully prepared for a cold war and the outbreak of sporadic localised conflicts. These border incidents, however small they may be, taking into consideration the frequency of these occurrences, appear to be planned. We shall have to be prepared to meet them with a strong determination.

Sir, with all the emphasis at my command I humbly urge upon the Prime Minister to reorient our approach to our relationship with Pakistan in a more definite and clear manner with strong determination. I am sure the whole nation will stand by his side to the last man.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about our Commonwealth relations. Since the very inception, India and Pakistan are members of the Commonwealth. Even though we have joined the same organisation, up till now we have not been able to create any understanding between us and we have not been able to solve our local problems. Therefore, I have a great doubt as to what benefit we would be deriving by being a member of the British Commonwealth.

Coming to our northern neighbour, Tibet, we find that there has been a failure of our diplomacy there also. We happen to be generous and charitable to a limit more than what is necessary; perhaps, it goes against the very principle of statecraft. Pandit Nehru must have smelt Chinese infiltration when he visited Bhutan the other day. I learn that the Prime Minister's visa to visit Bhutan through China was intentionally delayed for three weeks by the Chinese authorities. I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether it is a fact. Our Northern borders are not properly defined and demarcated.

In certain maps published by China we have found instances of various

encroachment on our territory. The expansionist and imperialist designs of Chinese Government also are very clear. The China-Burma border trouble has not been solved as yet. The Prime Minister of Burma has been speaking against these imperialist tendencies of the Chinese Government over Burmese territory.

So, taking into consideration all these facts, though I have criticised certain aspects of the foreign policy of the Government, I, on the whole, give my unqualified support to it.

Shri Manabendra Shah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some days ago, on behalf of the Prime Minister, a statement was read on the floor of this House in which he had conceded and agreed that Pakistan's policy regarding the border was rather annoying. He said that he holds that Pakistan's policy regarding the border areas is of serious concern and it is more so because of rising frequencies. He further went on to say that there were not only the border incidents but also the harassment of the Indian nationals and that New Delhi had asked Karachi for adequate punishment of those guilty.

Hon. Members will probably recall that these protests are not exceptions. They are in fact a routine matter now. And even with a change in the Government of Pakistan so frequently taking place, we find that so far as the border troubles are concerned the policy is more or less the same. With each new Government we will find border troubles.

Today's deliberation, I feel, is more or less an outcome of these troubles. This constant violation of our territories is a very vital matter, and I feel that we have reached a stage when, if we do not want to lose the confidence and morale of our people in the border areas, we cannot wait any longer to review the situation and seriously consider the adoption of some other practical measures.

My practical measure is not war. My practical measure is neither tit for tat. I cannot, however, rule out the possibility of Pakistan trying to escape or cajole us into an open conflict by offering repeated provocations in the shape of border incidents. Or, it may be that these incidents are perhaps also aimed at diverting the attention of East Bengalis or perhaps the whole of Pakistan from the troubles within.

However, whatever may be the reason, we who are the believers of a peaceful settlement of problems in the world should try to offer another solution, especially so when it affects the commonwealth. With that in view I venture to put in my suggestion. In my opinion, a workable solution to this irksome problem may lie in setting up a Standing Joint Judicial Board comprising of representatives of both India and Pakistan drawn in equal numbers from both the countries. The Chairman of this body could be a member from any of the Commonwealth countries acceptable to both the parties. This body will also be vested with the operative control of the border police or patrols of either side—that is, Pakistan and India, and should enjoy powers of decision and implementation of penalties consequent on the border troubles.

I would also like to go a step further and suggest that in order to ensure the implementation of penalties, an initial common fund be created by both the countries equally subscribing to it. This fund should be deposited in any of the Commonwealth countries, other than India or Pakistan. The chairman of the proposed board would be empowered to operate this fund to pay the compensation, to whichever country it is awarded.

This suggestion of mine may seem a novel one, but all new suggestions do look novel. If we are to give a peaceful proposal for the trouble that is taking place, we have to do something like this. Otherwise, merely suggesting that some trouble is occur-

ring and that it is being looked into is now no longer enough. The Prime Minister is of the opinion that we must use peaceful methods. I feel that if my suggestion is seriously and sincerely worked out, it should succeed. In case, Pakistan is not prepared to accept this gauntlet that may be thrown open to them, it will openly and plainly show their intentions and they will have more or less conceded that their motives are something other than what they might seem. If this happens, I feel that the exposure would also expose and make the position of those alleged countries who are supposed to be helping them untenable and embarrassing.

Some hon. Members might feel that it is not an issue in which the Commonwealth could be brought in. But I wonder if the Commonwealth, as an institution could ever be asked to face brass tacks? We are told that the Commonwealth is an institution of a unifying nature. Only the other day, the Canadian Prime Minister was all praise on the role of the new Commonwealth as a dynamic incubator of new nations. Members of the Commonwealth are supposed to have common objects or common allegiance for common purposes. Is it common purpose to have peace within or without the Commonwealth? I feel that the aim and object is peace within and without. However, the peace without is rather disillusionary, because Canada, which is considered to be the more progressive partner of the Commonwealth is also of the opinion that pacts like NATO, etc. are more a defensive organisation than offensive. This, however, is absolutely contrary to what we hold. Whatever may be the foreign aspect, in the internal problems of the Commonwealth, I feel we could expect something more from them. Let us have at least goodwill, because it will at least help us in solving the bones of contention between the individual members of the Commonwealth. If this institution can play this part, it is good; but, if it does not play this part, I am afraid that the Common-

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

wealth is in the incubator itself and not a dynamic incubator

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara) Mr Deputy-Speaker, the present military regime in Pakistan is based on the present military bases of America around the globe. The NATO alliance, ending in the SEATO and also the Baghdad Pact have recently encircled the globe with a large number of bases. The United States forces are stationed in about 35 separate countries and territories, exclusive of additional areas where their military representation is confined to training and advisory capacities. Slightly more than one million Americans including military dependents and civilian employees, are involved in their military activities overseas, and expenditures for the maintenance of these forces, and installations are amounting to more than two billion dollars into the local economies of the countries of the world each year. This has been the root of the trouble of what has happened in Pakistan today.

But for the active American intervention and encouragement to Pakistan, there might not have been a military regime in Pakistan today. Mr Dange raised the point that people there feel that they may have a military dictatorship, and that they feel that they are better off. I would like to tell him this much that the rank and file of the people in Pakistan feel that we are better off, that we have got a democratic Government and a stable democracy that they who sought to partition the land have now not got the seats of office and their past ministers, who were in the front rank and carved out a separate State, for themselves are behind prison bars or out of office, feeling bitter that they might have been in office at least if our country was not partitioned. Secondly the Americans are today relying on B-47 bombers, instead of B-36 bombers, which they

have discarded. B-47 bombers, they consider as their most strategic strength by which they could fight other nations and subjugate their opponents. That is the father or the mother of the entire military programme that has been now built up in Pakistan. Americans feel strengthened that they have two weapons, one is the atomic-powered submarine which can be concealed under the waters, and have a range of 1,500 miles to manoeuvre into and destroy targets. The second instrument of destruction is the Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile, which will have a range of 5,000 miles and will destroy any city. With these two weapons they feel that the guts of the NATO are invested, that big or small nations can be subjugated or pressurised. The whole trouble has arisen because the West is not able to supply a definite moral, political or economic programme to the whole world. I quote what Mr Henry A. Kissinger, the author of that well-known book "Nuclear Weapons on Foreign Policy" has recently stated in the "Foreign Affairs" quarterly. He wants American bombers and other weapons of the NATO to be retained. He states that the philosophy of the West has nothing to offer to the rest of the world. And that is where trouble has arisen. The West is not able to supply any kind of programme, economic or political, substantial or lasting, to the underdeveloped countries of the world. The West is not able to state where we stand in relation to various matters. This is what Kissinger states in the Journal of Foreign Affairs.

'There is no doubt that the Western world is in deep trouble. It has not been able to articulate either a philosophy or a program adequate to the challenge of the times. It has failed to identify itself with the revolutionary period through which we are living and it has not had the vision or the willingness to carry through

a sustained programme of world economic development. Because, we have not been clear about our purpose we have often found it easier to concentrate on defensive measures than on those which give a sense of direction to a world in turmoil."

The West, Sir, has relied on retaliation, massive retaliation, which starts from New York and ends in Pakistan. Pakistan says that they aim on India. But the American arms are aimed at the USSR. Shri Dange was not entirely correct when he said that America arms programme to Pakistan was against India. It is mainly and ostensibly against the USSR. And I would be wrong if I am concealing something which Adlai Stevenson said. This is not from the recent well-known articles of Mr Adlai Stevenson. This is from a speech of Mr Adlai Stevenson, as reported in *The New York Times* of Monday, October 20, 1958. I picked up this copy from a Warsaw Book stall. He says

"United States must recognize in its dealings with foreign nations that the Soviet Union is not going to collapse and that China is here to stay and grow ever more powerful. It is wishful thinking at its worst and most dangerous to think let alone pretend, that the Soviet system is about to collapse. It is not. It is here to stay and we may as well face it."

Then he says further

"People of the world must either live or die together."

That brings us to the point that many people in this country are not very happy about people going to USSR. Mr Stevenson has wound up the series of articles which he wrote in the American press by saying that

after an intensive tour of the USSR he wants more Russians should go to the United States and more Americans should visit the USSR. If that is the principle enunciated by the last Democratic candidate for the USA Presidency, it is time that we were roused, whether old or young, whether of the right or the left and accepted Mr Stevenson's view that we should have a regular exchange of visitors through the Delhi-Moscow flight across the Himalayan border. The Delhi-Moscow flight has broken up the barrier which the British built. Now we must learn to be friendly with a country which is less a thousand miles away from us.

The House will forgive me for narrating my own recent experience. I was for about five weeks in the Soviet Union in my personal capacity as a journalist. I was invited there and that visit was more revealing than any book or any impression that a friend could have conveyed. In the Soviet land, I may tell the House, the Gandhi cap is respected more than in its own home country. In the Soviet Union our Prime Minister is held in the highest respect and so also is his daughter, Indra Gandhi. In the Soviet Union, Indians are treated with more love and affection than in any country that I have visited between London and Moscow during the last two years. I need not go to the USA. I have not gone to China but I feel that in China also Indian people are highly respected. An Indian is preferred and honoured and put at the head of a queue of the thousand Russian People. So great is the respect for the Gandhi cap and India. There is great and genuine love for Indians in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people either hate you or love you. They are an emotional people. They show their hatred on their face or they show their love on their face. There is nothing in between the two. I thought I should convey this first hand and impartial impression for the benefit of my fellow hon. Members.

(Shri Jochan Alva)

Here is a vast country, a country wherein 13 million of its people perished in the last war and which wants peace to be retained. Here are people offering their love, while Indians are maltreated in the bylanes and streets of London and elsewhere, where the democratic processes do not apply for the Negro against the white man and equally not fully established in the U.S.A. There is no colour complex of any type in the U.S.S.R. It is time that we take stock of this position. Britain raised two wars to keep the Indians and the Russians apart—the Crimean War and the Afghan War. When I spent two days in Afghanistan, the Afghans told me that the Russians had kept every word or promise made on behalf of the Soviets to them.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell in his last big article on *Foreign Affairs* journal said that the Russians keep every promise which they make in their treaties except when there are loopholes. It is difficult to get them to make an agreement; but once they make it, they stick to it as in the Austrian Treaty: 13 million people have perished, in the U.S.S.R. in the last war and there are other people who have never felt a wound or not felt a scratch. The Prime Minister's foreign policy has been fully vindicated, but a day may come when that policy may be changed by a comma or by a fullstop and then will start perhaps the downward path. Today we have been able to hold our head erect either in the Continent of Europe or on this side or that side of the globe just because the principles of our foreign policy are very great, just because our foreign policy is basically sound and just because our foreign policy is politically and morally right, based on the great tolerance of Hindu philosophy and Buddhism combined down the last two thousand years. The day when our foreign policy is changed, whether it be after the hon. Prime Minister ceases to be the Prime Minister of this land, mortally or

otherwise, we shall inevitably decline. It is time that we take stock of our foreign policy and see that it does not change even by a comma for the next ten or fifteen years until we have become strong just in the manner of the United States which declared that for over three hundred years they had a Monroe Doctrine and that they would not permit anyone to put up a base near their land and would oppose if we or any other country put up a base, say even in Mexico!

For the sake of a military base, the U.S.A. is allowing Portugal to have a hold in Goa. It is openly said in the Chanceries of Europe that because America has been offered the Azores base by Portugal—and incidentally Portugal has been described in an editorial of the *Manchester Guardian* as containing the largest number of illiterates in Europe, the Portuguese are allowed to hold Goa in ransom with American help. This has been the trouble of Pakistan.

There is another unforgettable episode that I would like to recall. I was down in Moscow on the last famous 7th November Parade. I do not think there is any bigger spectacle than that parade. The most impressive thing I remember about it was their border police. They held their guns alert and ready out of the entire parade of artillery infantry etc. The border police impressed me enormously. I have seen military parades in other capitals of Europe. Why I mentioned the border police is because we have border troubles. Either we allow our men on the border to perish or we fight unto the last ditch.

That brings me to another point. General Ayub Khan was given a reception in Karachi the other day and *The Dawn* on its front page of

29th November says:

"Describing the distance between East and West Pakistan as 'a great challenge to our patriotism' General Ayub Khan said that 'if all of us honestly accept this challenge, we shall, God willing, never fail.'"

What does this mean? What does it refer to? Does it not refer to the corridor? After the border troubles are commenced and kept up strenuously, they may get hold of Kashmir and after getting hold of Kashmir and when that trouble is over, they may want to get hold of the corridor. These are the dangerous pinpoints which we shall have to guard against. If the corridor is going to be seized, the entire Indian nation will have to take up the challenge for the simple reason that it is their challenge to our patriotism! Ayub Khan says it all in the most guarded and polished language, right in the beginning of the speech as quoted in the paper, *Dawn*: "God willing, our patriotism shall rise to the occasion". It means the corridor and nothing else! The corridor to bridge the great distance between East and West Pakistan. The border troubles have led us into all kinds of troubles. It is time that we take serious note of them.

My another impression when I watched the November 7th Parade was that I felt distressed about our friends in Pakistan. I said, how have they joined with the Americans. If ever there is a war, the Russians will not spare them. They shall slaughter them! On that evening, in the Bolshoi theatre, I met the wife of the Pakistan Ambassador. I mentioned this to her. She said "Don't worry; there are Iran and Turkey". I humbly replied to her that "People in Pakistan are of our flesh and blood Iran and Turkey are our distant cousins. Why should you be worried about them? If anything happens to

our brethren, of our own flesh and blood in Pakistan, it would be a matter of deep sorrow". If there is a conflict, the U.S.S.R. dare not touch us because we have not soiled our hands. Wherever the conflict, the mighty war machine of the U.S.S.R. will not spare Pakistan. Pakistan may be razed to the ground. Therein is a great danger. We did not agree to the partition of our land so that America and Britain may have a foothold in order to hold their guns at our neck or somebody else's neck all the time. Our great founders of nationalism did not agree to the partition of the land to find one day that we have perpetual troubles. If the Hindu-Muslim trouble was solved by the partition of the land, it was not to see another problem arising with Pakistan showing greater hostility and animosity towards India. All these problems are inter-twined.

We cannot ignore our neighbours, China and U.S.S.R., come what may. We have to care less for our distant cousins who bring their Navies right on our border in the Indian Ocean—the Seventh Fleet, the Fifth Fleet, the Fourth Fleet and what not! We cannot permit it. We shall also not permit any foreigner to gain a foothold in our country. We shall make our country independent whether it be from this country or that country.

An honourable friend raised the point about China. Does he know what that great rebellion meant? Does he know that the Chinese people were forced to eat opium? Does he know that the Chinese were looked upon as coolies and converted in masses? I remember as a small boy my mother collecting subscriptions so that the money may go to China and the Chinese be converted? She got the idea perhaps from the European missionaries. China was once the hunting ground of Christian conversion. If the Chinese have by their great efforts stopped that process, if they have become self-reliant, it is



[Shri Joachim Alva]

their own business and programme. It is their own look out. The West is worried about what is happening to the whites. So, they raise this scare. Whenever we have an argument with a white man, they say, the Chinese are up against you—India! That is the last argument. It is not so. They are our neighbours. If they give us a slap, we shall bear. We shall not quarrel as the Japanese and the Chinese did. Today Japan and China are still interlocked in their fight. The fight was engendered when the foreigners made them fight each other. The grandchildren of the present Chinese and the grandchildren of the present Japanese will still continue the conflict and hatred sown by the West amongst them in the past. We shall not indulge in that any animosity or quarrel. Unless India and China are interlocked in a strong bond of amity, it shall be the end of the East and we will have 50,000 border problems. China has not raised her voice against us. Chinese travellers came to India down the ages. They always think in terms of accord. We cannot go wrong with our neighbour, China. If we only see geographical features of the world, if we only see how Russia and China are situated we will realise that they are our neighbours. We can ignore all the distant cousins. The other people in the world do not love us cent per cent, out of their heart. They have one thing inside and another thing outside. That is why I wanted to convey to you my dispassionate, unalloyed and impartial impressions of my Soviet tour. We shall be misers and losers if we throw that love into the dustbin

**श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की जनता और मसद् के सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री से इस बात की आशा करते थे कि पाकिस्तान में नैनिक तानाशाही की स्थापना और अमरीका से उस को मिलने वाले हथियारों के कारण भारत की स्वतंत्रता और सुरक्षा के लिये जो संकट पैदा हो गया

है उसके संबंध में हम कितने तैयार हैं, इस बारे में इस सदन को और इस सदन के द्वारा देश की जनता को विश्वास में लिया जावेगा। मुझे देख कर खेद हुआ है कि सरकार इस संबंध में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने में अभी तक सफल नहीं हुई है। खतरा हमारे सामने खड़ा है और बिल्ली को देख कर कबूतर की तरह से हम अपनी आंखें बन्द कर लें या सच्चाई से मुंह मोड़ कर शतरंज की तरह अवास्तविकता की बालू में अपने सिर को गड़ा कर खड़े रहें, तो इससे भाने वाला संकट टल नहीं सकता। यह ठीक है कि अमरीकी विदेश मंत्री श्री डलेस ने कभी हमें यह आश्वासन दिया था कि यदि पाकिस्तान भारत पर हमला करेगा, तो हम भारत की मदद करेंगे। वह हथियार भी देते जा रहे हैं और वह भी कहते जा रहे हैं कि अगर वह हमला करेगा तो वह हमारी मदद करेंगे। यह सोचना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि जो हथियार दे रहा है, हम उस की बात मानें, या जहाँ हथियार पहुंच रहे हैं उस की बात मानें। हथियार पाकिस्तानियों के हाथ में पहुंच रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान में आज सैनिक तानाशाही है। पाकिस्तान की हुकूमत आज ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में है जिन्हें हम ने काश्मीर के मैदान में हराया है और वे कभी भी उस हार को भूल नहीं सकते। राजनैतिक नेता भूल सकते हैं, मगर सिपाही और जेनरल के लिये अपनी हार को भूलना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। इस में ताजुब नहीं होगा अगर पाकिस्तान के शासक अपनी उस हार का बदला लेने के लिये और पाकिस्तान की जनता का ध्यान उस की आंतरिक कठिनाइयों से हटाने के लिये आज नहीं तो कल अमरीकी हथियारों से लैस होकर भारत की स्वतंत्रता के लिये एक संकट बन जायें। उस समय हमारी स्थिति क्या होगी? मैं मानता हूँ कि हमें आतंकित होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है हमें भयभीत नहीं होना चाहिये। मगर देश में इस संबंध में जितनी तत्परता की, तैयारी की, सज्जता



की और जनता को विश्वास में लेने की आवश्यकता थी, यह भी तक नहीं किया गया है। पाकिस्तान हमला करेगा, तब हमारी हमारी मर्ब करेगा, इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह तय करना मुश्किल है कि किस ने हमला किया है। काश्मीर के बारे में अभी तक फैसला नहीं हो सका है। कोरिया के बारे में आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाये गये कि उत्तरी कोरिया ने हमला किया है या दक्षिणी कोरिया ने हमला किया है। इसलिये हमारी आवश्यकता पर बैठ कर हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। हमें स्वयं तैयार होना चाहिये और मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत में कोई समझदार व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं है, जो पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई चाहता है। लेकिन, शांति बाजार से खरीदी जाने वाली चीज नहीं है। उस की रक्षा के लिये शक्ति चाहिये, दृढ़ता की नीति चाहिये। पाकिस्तान की जनता हमारी ही जनता है। राज्य बंट गये, मगर जनता एक है। मजहब भलग होने के कौमिल भलग नहीं होती। पाकिस्तान की जनता के प्रति हमारे हृदय में सहानुभूति है। भयंजों से हम लड़े आजादी के लिये। पाकिस्तान की जनता मुस्लिम लीग के नेतृत्व में यह आशा करती थी कि उसे भी आजादी मिलेगी। मगर उस की आजादी वाशिंगटन के बाजारों में नीलाम पर चढ़ा दी गई। यह स्वाभाविक है कि उस के प्रति हमारा अन्तःकरण सहानुभूति से भरा हुआ हो। लेकिन पाकिस्तान के शासकों को, जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया और जो अपने देश को दूसरों के हाथों में बेचने के लिये तैयार हो गये हैं, समझने में हमें गलती नहीं करनी चाहिये। और उन के इरादे ठीक नहीं हैं। उन के भाषणों को देखा जाय और उन के अमल को देखा जाय। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बड़े उदार हैं। वह अपने विशाल हृदय में सारे संसार को स्वागत दे सकते हैं, मगर मुश्किल यह है कि हमारे पाकिस्तानी साथी उस विशाल हृदय में छोटी सी छुरी भी रखना चाहते हैं। हमें उस से सावधान रहना चाहिये। अलिक

फिरोजवां नून से समझौता किया गया इस आशा से कि पूर्वी बंगाल की सीमा पर झगड़े नहीं होंगे, गोलियां नहीं चलेंगी, पाकिस्तानी हमारी सीमा में नहीं चुलेंगे। संसद् की बैठक हो रही थी। उस की उपेक्षा कर के हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने समझौता किया कि और संसद् को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया। भारत का संविधान किसी को यह अधिकार नहीं देता कि वह भारत की भूमि को किसी को दे दे। हम अपने संविधान के अनुसार दूसरे क्षेत्र को मिला सकते हैं, अपनी सीमाओं का विस्तार कर सकते हैं, मगर हम अपनी भूमि को नहीं दे सकते हैं। मगर प्रधान मंत्री बड़े उदार हैं। हमारे देश में भूदान आंदोलन चल रहा है। शायद भूदान की भावना उन के हृदय में भी भर गई और उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को हमारी भूमि का भी कुछ दान कर दिया—ऐसी भूमि का, जिस के बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं था। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी ने बेरवारी यूनिन की बात कही। उस के संबंध में पाकिस्तान से कोई झगड़ा नहीं था। वह उसे दे दिया गया और उसके साथ दस हजार भारतीय नागरिकों की राष्ट्रीयता और नागरिकता को भी समाप्त किया जा रहा है। किसी व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री हो, इस बात का अधिकार नहीं है कि वह किसी भारतीय नागरिक को उस की राष्ट्रीयता से और उस की नागरिकता से वंचित कर दे। मगर प्रधान मंत्री ने समझौता कर लिया—संसद् की अवहेलना कर के और फिर संसद् में आकर कहा कि आप मानिए, न मानिए अगर नहीं मानते हैं, तो मैं इस्तीफा देता हूँ। अगर इस्तीफे की तलवार सर पर लटक रही हो, तो यह संसद् क्या करेगी? लेकिन जो समझौता हुआ है, वह देश के हितों के विरुद्ध है। उस समझौते को हमें स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिये। और क्या पाकिस्तान ने उस समझौते का पालन किया? क्या सीमा के झगड़े रुक गये? क्या बाईर इन्सिडेंट्स बन्द हो गये? समझौता हुआ और उस का उल्लंघन शुरू हो गया। पाकिस्तान

## [श्री बाजपेयी]

हर एक समझौते के बारे में ऐसा ही करता है। वह समझौतों का उत्सर्जन कर के उनका पालन करता है। अभी समझौते की सियाही सूखी नहीं कि हमले हो रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि ये तो मौसमी हमले हैं, फसल के हमले हैं। तो फसल इबार ही क्यों कटती है ? ज़रा उधर भी कटने लगे। यह एकतरफा मामला क्यों है ?

अभी हमारे मित्र श्री आल्वा रूस की वैरेड में जो उन्होंने बार्डर पुलिस देखी, उस की बात कर रहे थे। हमारे यहां बार्डर पर भी पुलिस है और लक्ष्मीपुर में ६ अगस्त को उस पुलिस की चौकी पर हमला हुआ। पाकिस्तानियों ने हमला किया और उस पुलिस की चौकी पर जो छः आदमी थे, जिनमें कमांडेंट भी था, उसको पाकिस्तानी पकड़ कर ले गये। उनमें से एक सिपाही वहां रात भर पड़ा रहा। वह धान के खेत में पानी पानी चिल्लाता रहा और कराहता रहा, लेकिन किसी ने उसको पानी नहीं दिया। दूसरे दिन शाम को उस घायल सिपाही को उठाया गया। लक्ष्मीपुर को पाकिस्तानियों ने अधिकार में ले लिया। तुकेरग्राम किस के कब्जे में है ? कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तानी झंडा उतर गया। उनका झंडा उतर गया होगा, मगर उनका झंडा अभी तक चल रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि तुकेरग्राम हमारे अधिकार में है या नहीं और लक्ष्मीपुर को पाकिस्तानियों ने क्यों नहीं खाली किया। जो नेहरू-नून समझौता किया गया है, उसमें इच्छामती रिवर का उपयोग करने की पाकिस्तानियों को छूट दे दी गई है, ऐसा मिस्टर नून ने कहा। वह नदी ऐसी है कि नदी के नीचे जाकर भारत और पाकिस्तान की सीमायें मिलती हैं, लेकिन ऊपर का हिस्सा ऐसा है कि नदी के पार भी भारत की सीमा है, जिस में करीब १०० गांव आते हैं, जिस में डेढ़ लाख आदमी रहते हैं, जो कि १०० वर्ग मील का इलाका है। पाकिस्तानी रेडियो ने

दावा किया है कि वह इलाका भी पाकिस्तान में आ गया है। दिल्ली से कुछ संधन किया गया है, लेकिन स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं है। अगर हमने उन्हें इच्छामती रिवर को यूज करने की छूट दे दी है, तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि वे नदी की धारा में होकर उस क्षेत्र में जायेंगे, जहां नदी के पार भी भारतीय क्षेत्र है ? इस में अनेक कठिनाइयां खड़ी होंगी। पाकिस्तानी अवैध प्रवेश करेंगे और धीरे धीरे वहां रहने वाली जनता का मनोबल तोड़ेंगे और वह मनोबल टूट रहा है। हमें फसली मोलियां या हमले कह कर भले ही टाल दिया जाय, लेकिन सीमा पर रहने वाले लोग क्या अनुभव करते हैं। उनके हृदय में यह शंका पैदा होती है कि अगर पाकिस्तान ने सरप्राइज अटैक किया, तो क्या होगा ? क्या हम रक्षा करने में समर्थ होंगे ? मुझे विश्वास है कि हम होंगे, लेकिन इस संबंध में सरकार को इस सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहिये कि जब पाकिस्तान ने नेहरू-नून समझौते का पालन नहीं किया, तो हम समझौते से बंधे हुये क्यों हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय नेहरू-नून समझौते के बारे में फिर से बिचार करें। बैरबारी यूनियन का इलाका और इच्छामती नदी के ऊपर से पाकिस्तान को उपयोग में लेने का जो अधिकार दिया गया है उसके संबंध में पुनर्विचार होना चाहिये। हमने त्रिपुरा में पाकिस्तान को रेलगाड़ी निकालने के लिये थोड़ी सी जमीन दे दी, हमने पाकिस्तानियों से पश्चिमी बंगाल से उत्तरी बंगाल में जाने के लिये और पूर्वी बंगाल होकर असम में जाने के लिये थोड़ी सी जमीन क्यों नहीं मांगी ?

16.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमने कुछ नहीं मांगा, कुछ नहीं लिया, हमने किसी बात पर जोर नहीं दिया, हम उसे

उधार मग होकर देने की भावना से मि० नून के सामने गये थे। मगर जिस उद्देश्य से वह समझौता किया गया था वह उद्देश्य ही पूरा नहीं हुआ। झगड़े चल रहे हैं और अभी कहा गया है कि झगड़े चलेंगे। जब ऐसी बात है नेहरू-नून समझौता किस के लिये किया गया? सीमा पर पक्की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। अगर प्रांतीय सरकार सीमा की रखा नहीं कर सकती तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि केन्द्र को अपनी पुलिस भर्ती करके भारतीय सीमाओं की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये।

यह ठीक है कि हम दूसरे की सीमा में प्रवेश न करें, हम अर्धवृद्ध अधिकार न करें, हम आक्रमण न करें। मगर हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण हो और हम केवल कागजी प्रोटेस्ट भेजकर संतोष का अनुभव करें यह किसी भी स्वाभिमानी स्वतंत्र देश के लिये गौरव की बात नहीं है। मैं पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ, मगर दबने से शांति स्थापित नहीं हो सकती। पाकिस्तान जिस भाषा को समझता है हमें उसी भाषा में पाकिस्तान से बात बरनी चाहिये और जो पाकिस्तान के नये शासक हैं वे किस भाषा को समझते हैं यह मुझे समझाने की जरूरत नहीं है सभी बुद्धिमान लोग समझ सकते हैं।

इस विदेश नीति के विवाद में इस बात की भी चर्चा की गई है कि हमने दुनिया के दोनों गुटों से अलग रहने की जो नीति अपनाई है वह नीति कुछ गलत सी है और नेहरू जी नीति अपना रहे हैं जिसे नेहरू नीति का नाम दिया गया है वह ज्यादा ठीक है। मैं तो इस गुटों को नहीं सुलझा सकता। हमारे देश की जो विदेश नीति चल रही है वह किसी व्यक्ति की नीति नहीं है और होनी भी नहीं चाहिये। हमने दुनिया के दोनों शक्ति गुटों से अलग रह कर संसार के हर एक प्रधान पर जिस रूप से विचार करने का जो निर्णय किया है वह हमारी पुरानी परम्परा, हमारे

भाषावी के भावोच्चन की पुष्टि, संसार में विश्व शांति की स्थापना में हमारी उत्तुक्ता और व्यक्ति की गरिमा तथा राजनीतिक स्वाधीनता, और आर्थिक समता के संबंध में हमारी जो निष्ठा है उसको विचार करके ही हमने इस नीति का निर्धारण किया है। इस नीति को एक व्यक्ति के साथ जोड़ना ठीक नहीं है। यह प्रधान मंत्री के साथ भी अन्याय करना होगा। यह नीति भारत के हित में है, विश्व शांति के लिये भी यह नीति सहायक है। इसलिये हमने इस नीति का अवलम्बन किया है, किसी मजबूरी से नहीं। किसी ने हमें विवश नहीं किया। हम चाहते तो रूसी गुट से मिल सकते थे जैसा कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई प्रयत्न करते हैं कि हम रूसी गुट में मिल जायें और उनके लिये यह सोचना स्वाभाविक.....

**एक आन्वी सबस्य :** जनसंघ की क्या नीति है ?

**श्री बाजपेयी :** जनसंघ भाई जो करते हैं या कहते हैं वह बोल रहे हैं। अमरीकी गुट में या रूसी गुट में हम मिल सकते थे। अमरीकी गुट में मिलने का रास्ता हमारे लिये साफ था। लेकिन हमने दोनों में से किसी भी गुट में शामिल होने से इंकार किया क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हितों की मांग यह है और विश्व की भलाई की मांग यह है कि हम दोनों गुटों से अलग रहें। यह बुराई के प्रति तटस्थता नहीं है। आखिर विदेश नीति आदर्शवाद की हवा में तो नहीं उड़ सकती, उसे व्यावहारिकता की जमीन पर कदम रख कर चलना ही पड़ता है। हमारे सामने जो राष्ट्रीय विकास की समस्या है, उसका भी यही तकाजा है। हम उनको अपनी दृष्टि से भ्राम्य नहीं कर सकते। उस नीति पर हम चले और देखा कि हमने अपने देश का भी मान बढ़ाया, देश के हितों की भी रक्षा की और विश्व शांति की स्थापना में जहां तक सम्भव हो सका, हमने योगदान दिया। हमें कभी, एक

### [श्री बाजपेयी]

सब के लिये भी इस मुगालते में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये कि दुनिया की शांति हमारे बल बूते पर टिकी हुई है। हम उसमें थोड़ा सा सहायक हो सकते हैं लेकिन हम इस बात को न भूलें कि अन्तर्गत अन्तराष्ट्रीय राजनीति में भारत की जो भी स्थिति होगी वह हमारे देश की शक्ति, अपने साधनों की सबलता, उनके ऊपर होगी और इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि इस नीति पर हमें दृढ़ता से चलना चाहिये।

कमी कमी ऐसा लगता है कि हम एक गुट की तरह ज्यादा झुक गये, इस तरह का न लगे इस बात के प्रति हम सावधान रहें। जो यह मांग करते हैं कि हमें इस गुट के साथ मिल जाना चाहिये, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। हम दोनों गुटों से अलग रहें, हम सब का समर्थन प्राप्त करें, हम सब का सहयोग लें और राष्ट्र के निर्माण के कार्य में लगे रहें, यह हमारी नीति होनी चाहिये। विदेश नीति इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये हम विकसित कर रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि उसको विकसित करने में हमें काफी सफलता मिल रही है।

इस संबंध में मैं एक बात का उल्लेख करूँगा। चीन की चर्चा की गई है। चीन के साथ हमारे बड़े मैत्री संबंध हैं, होने भी चाहियें। चीन हमारा सब से बड़ा पड़ोसी है और हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में यह मांग भी करते रहते हैं कि चीन को उसका उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिये। यह मांग ठीक है लेकिन इसके साथ जो हम यह विचार करते हैं कि भारत सरकार ने अभी तक इजराइल को मान्यता तक नहीं दी है तब थोड़ा सा बड़ा विचित्र मालूम होता है। हमने इजराइल को मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी? दक्षिण एशिया में हजारों वर्षों से जो तिरस्कृत रहे, जिन का दमन किया गया है, मजबूरी के नाम पर जिनको उत्पीड़न का शिकार बनाया गया,

वह अब अलग से एक छोटा सा राज्य बनने में सफल हुआ है। जो भी हमारे मित्र इजराइल जाकर आते हैं, बड़ी प्रशंसा करते हैं, कहते हैं कि वहाँ सच्चे समाजवाद के दर्शन हो रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की सरकार ने इजराइल के साथ दीर्घ संबंध स्थापित क्यों नहीं किये हैं। थोड़े दिन हुये समाचारपत्रों में चित्र छपा था जिस में श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित डिक्टेटर फैंको के सामने बैठी हुई थी। हमने स्पेन से संबंध स्थापित कर लिये तो क्या कारण है कि हम इजराइल से संबंध स्थापित करने में अभी तक संकोच कर रहे हैं। यदि यह कहा जाय कि इससे दक्षिण एशिया में या मध्य पूर्व के मुस्लिम देशों पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जो सत्य बात है उसको हम किसी पर बुरा असर पड़ने के डर से मानने से इनकार नहीं करते हैं...

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** सब देशों को मान लें।

**श्री बाजपेयी :** चीन के संयुक्त राष्ट्र में आने में और उसके प्रवेश की मांग करने से अमरीका में थोड़ी सी नाराजगी पैदा होनी है, मगर इसलिये हम वकालत नहीं छोड़ते हैं, वकील ज्यादा चुस्त है और मुद्दे सुस्त है, ऐसा भी कई बार लगता है, मगर फिर भी हम वकालत करते रहते हैं तो इजराइल को मान्यता न देने का क्या कारण है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस संबंध में पुनः विचार करे और इजराइल की यह अनुभव नहीं होने देना चाहिये कि दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया में जो एक नई सरकार स्थापित हो रही है, नई मज्जा बन रही है उसमें उसके साथ अछूत जैसा व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। हमने अपने देश में अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन किया है, इजराइल के साथ हमें अछूत जैसा व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिये।

**Mr. Speaker:** Raja Mahendra Pratap.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Sir, we have moved our substitute motions.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will call them also.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** Sir, I feel that the fundamental problem has not been understood by this House. Through centuries humanity has been growing, States have been growing, and we have reached a point when out of these States two great States remain, USSR and USA. Now, the struggle is as to which one of these will rule the entire world. That is the question. They have allied themselves with or have made other countries as their followers including the great Great Britain, which was ruling yesterday half of the world and which is today an appendage of USA. The great China, the historical China, which has a long history and was a celestial empire is today an appendage of USSR. Therefore, today, Sir, in this world there are only two States which are struggling for world control. Wherever the people may be, whether in India or in Europe or anywhere else, they are really followers of USA or USSR. If my friend speaks of very great kindness of USSR, it means that they want to convert you to their following; if there is some one who says that they were very kindly treated in USA, that means that U.S.A. were converting the persons concerned to USA's thinking. So, today, the problem is, who is to rule the world—USA or USSR. If USSR rules the world, the world will become red, pink or some kind of reddish colour, and if the USA rules the world, then there will be a strong caste system in this world. The Whites will be considered the Brahmins; the Chinese and the yellow people will become the Kshatriyas of the world; the Indians and the Arabs—a little brown people—will become the Vaishyas of the world, and the Negroes will become the Shudras.

So, for me, the future picture is very clear. That is, if USSR rules the world, we will all be under the Moscow rule, and we shall be trained in communism. We will be divided this way: you are of this caste and you are of that province, etc., We will be ruled by Moscow. If the USA rules, then of course, as I have explained, where we will be! Now, the question for us is, what do we want. Do you want to be followers of Moscow or do you want to become Vaishyas in the future in the new world? I do not want to be Vaishya and I do not want to be a follower of Moscow.

I have great respect for my Communist friends. \*\* Friendship does not mean that any friend may become a member of my family. I mean to say that we should see the future in its right perspective. I say that the only remedy for us, for the world, for Russia and for the USA is that we should accept one world Government, or a world federation. Local liberty may be given but all the countries are to be united and there must be unity in federation. We accept that principle. We accept the principle that there are certain qualities of humility, beauty, strength, intellect, morality and enlightenment. We accept it and we are prepared to respect the qualities, whether they are in England or in USA or in the USSR or in Africa among the Negroes. We are prepared to respect the qualities, and we can give those people with qualities some better opportunities to develop themselves to a greater extent. But the world must be united.

There should be no more war between nations. I would accept a bad world Government, a savage world Government, but I will not accept very great, divine people in different countries fighting in the name of christianity or Islam or in the name of Hinduism or Communism

\*\*Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

or Congress. I would not accept them they may be very divine personages, I would not accept them if they lead us to war. We know what war means today—destruction of countries and destruction of the future. With great respect for our hon. Prime Minister, I should say that unfortunately he has not understood yet the necessity of world government. As I said this noon, I received a letter from London, in which it was stated that today even Mr. Macmillan and the Foreign Minister of England accept the principle of one world government, but "your Mr. Nehru does not see that it is possible in the near future."

So, with all love and regard for our hon. Prime Minister, I ask him to change his ideas and to accept the world federation as a creed for India. Then we will proceed to approach all the nations of the world. We will approach the European countries, the Latin American States and the free countries of Asia and Africa. We will be in a majority in the U.N.O. and in the world and USA and USSR could not fight any more. So, I request our hon. Prime Minister to consider this programme. He can settle all his questions and problems if he accepts my world federation.

In my world federation, in Europe there will be a large nordic district in the north of Europe. Now, it settles all questions from Austria to Norway and from Germany to England. Of course, we give the option to England either to join this district or the English group of North America. It is quite free to choose. In my programme, everything is settled. We can make a State of South Africa. I am not a white man, but I will teach the Negro friend like this. "These Brahmins in India did a great service to our country and they remained a little higher up. So, my friend black man, accept the qualities of the white man. Let him do the service of helping the country.

These whites have invented these engines, radios, etc. Use them; where is the harm? Why consider them as aggressors always? Love them."

If our Prime Minister accepts my programme, I can settle every question through the world federation. I can go to Ceylon and say to the Ceylonese, "Dear Ceylonese, you become part of Aryan, from Himalayas to Ceylon and from Iran to Assam. Friends, where is the harm, whether you come to us or we come to you? We came some ten thousand years, before. Our Rama came to you and our Buddhists came to you."

17 hrs.

So, I have a method. In the end about Pakistan, I say there will be no Pakistan if Aryan is established. My friend got very eloquent about some little land pieces. What is that piece? We can take the whole of Pakistan tomorrow. I can assure you, if I am given a free hand, I can realise Aryan and I will ask the Prime Minister to support me. We have been very often talking that Pakistan is attacking here or attacking there, and the Prime Minister says: "I have no other method but to make protests". I give a good method. You say "I accept Rajya Mahendra Pratap's Aryan programme and I shall help him". Then what will happen. They have made a Baghdad Pact. I will make a Kabul Pact. I will make a pact with Iran and Afghanistan. Punjab and Punjab shall be one and Bengal and Bengal shall be one. I shall make a new pact with Kabul and that pact will give us strength. Iran, I may tell you, will be very pleased. Our capital will go there and our capitalists will have very much to develop in Iran. And Iranese will be quite protected from USSR, because we will be one, and we are friends of USSR. I accept the hon. Speaker's advice that the simile was

not good. I would say I do not give to my friend my girl or my sister. I should have said this I agree. I say to friends: You live well in your family and I live well in my family, and we all join hands together for common welfare to humanity. God is good and if God has created humanity that God wants the good of all. He created all the religions in different parts at different times. Men foolishly did not understand this fact. God meant only good of all. All religions are good for all of us. Now we will go to a good Muslim and say: "Oh yes, you are a Muslim. You have a God-given divine religion. But, Sir, some wrong ideas, through foolishness of humanity, have also come to your head. You remove them". I will say the same thing to the Hindu. I will say "Take out all those ideas which create friction." An idea which creates friction is bad. That idea which creates love and regard is good. This will be the principle. Our objective is: let all men work in the interests of all men to make all men happy.

Mr. Speaker: The time is up.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Are we closing at 5 O'clock or at 5-30?

Mr. Speaker: In any case, the time is up.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I would suggest that the Prime Minister may meet me once and let us discuss this.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should take only 10 minutes. We will conclude at 6 o'clock.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Broadly speaking, in our external relations there are no internal differences. The main principles of our foreign policy, namely, non-alignment and non-interference have won us universal praise and this policy has met with admirable success. Whenever any country is in trouble it looks to our country and to our Prime Minister for inspiration. And that success is continuing and we

have always intervened with success. The latest achievement of ours is in the Lebanon crisis.

Our Prime Minister has been condemning the formation of military pacts and the armaments race. What has happened to those countries that have been going forward with the armaments race? They made themselves vulnerable. Ultimately you find that there is a realisation slightly growing in those countries that peaceful co-existence is the only solution for all the existing problems.

We find in the utterances of American leaders and statesmen and the Communist leaders, both of them say, that peaceful co-existence is the only remedy though in fact they do not implement this principle in practice. Russia suspects conquest from America and America suspects Russian subversion, so much so, that whenever any proposal is placed by one country, it is suspected by the other. Thus the cold war psychosis continues and the whole world is enveloped in this atmosphere.

We, as a faithful and loyal member of the United Nations, have been pursuing these principles and it is not correct to say that this policy is either out-moded or that we have been faltering in the implementation of this policy. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, when he said that it is an out-moded policy nor do I agree with Shri Kripalani when he said that we have been faltering in the implementation of this policy. When we follow this policy of non-alignment, do we expect of our country to go ahead proclaiming our policy or should we only intervene when we are requested to do so? It is this policy which has won us the unique advantage of occupying the intervening position between the two blocs.

We have been doing our utmost in the United Nations in respect of this peaceful co-existence principle. Last year in December a Resolution spon-

[Shri Jagannatha Rao]

sored by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia was unanimously adopted. It has been suggested by Shri Dange that our internal policy and our international policy is under the influence of the dollar. I am surprised to hear such a statement. We have been receiving financial aid not only from America and the Commonwealth countries but also from the East European countries. Not only our own country but all the under-developed countries have been receiving aid from the more advanced countries.

As our hon. Prime Minister put it, the whole world is divided into two blocks—the industrially advanced countries and the under-developed countries. I remember about ten years ago it was the first time when the hon. Prime Minister said that the advanced countries cannot live while there are other countries which are under-developed. Prosperity and poverty cannot exist together. It is this principle which is now gaining ground with the result that the Western countries are now helping the under-developed countries and the policy of none of the under-developed countries is influenced by the foreign aid. We receive the aid from the advanced countries only as partners. We are not in the position of a recipient or a donee. The Western countries do not feel nor can they feel that they are in the position of donors. There is no country which receives aid from an advanced country and likes to be a satellite of that country. Our policies are not moulded by the financial assistance that we receive from another country.

With your permission, I would like to quote one paragraph from an article by John Kenneth Galbraith on "*Rival economic theories in India*", published in the *Abstracts and Index of Articles*, published by Lok Sabha in the August Edition:

"In fact, neither an advanced capitalist country like the United States nor a highly organised

economy, such as that of the Soviet Union, has an economic formula that is immediately applicable to India. Neither the Marxist Leninist doctrines and current Soviet and Chinese experience nor the sophisticated economic theory of the West can be applied to the Indian scene without modification and adaptation. An astonishing proportion of the economics that is taught and discussed in India has little relevance to the Indian problems. The Indian economic policy is at "its best when it is most self-reliant. Perhaps the greatest success of both the First and Second Plans has been the Village Development Programme, because it touches the basic problems of the Indian villages. It appears that the greatest unsolved problem of the Indians is to find some way to insure efficient public entrepreneurship under the general aegis of a parliamentary government. On this question neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has much experience to offer."

Therefore, I cannot agree with my hon. friend when he says that we are influenced by the foreign aid that we receive.

Much has been said about our relations with Pakistan. It is true that our relations are going from bad to worse. Every day we find these border violations resulting in loss of property and life. But what is to be done? We are neighbours. We have to live peacefully as good neighbours. Of course, that sense has not dawned on Pakistan. The people of Pakistan are labouring under the sense of frustration. They have not got the morale which our country has. They have not got leaders of the stature of our Prime Minister. That is why they are giving perhaps all these troubles. They think we will also retaliate. We will not. Our country can be sure that our Government, is prepared to meet them in case of war.



It has been suggested that the Nehru-Noon agreement should not have been entered into. I would ask my hon. friends, what is the other remedy? When there are day to day disturbances, border violations, how are we to solve these problems? Is it by declaration of war? Can we declare war when both India and Pakistan are members of the United Nations? They have to settle their problems peacefully within the terms of the United Nations Charter and press for a peaceful solution of the problems. It is absolutely correct to enter into the agreement for the exchange of enclaves for the advantage of both the countries. This agreement which has been entered into, I am sure, it will not be implemented unless Pakistan also agrees fully. We cannot have enforcement of the agreement only on our side.

I quite appreciate the feelings and sentiments expressed by my hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. It is true that the people are suffering. The state of anarchy which is prevailing in these enclaves is not the right thing. We should see that these problems are set at rest.

So also in the case of Goa, which is nearer. We know this question has been before the International Court of Justice. Goa is under Portugal. Portugal also is a member of the United Nations. India is a member. We cannot settle our disputes otherwise than by peaceful negotiations. Our Prime Minister said once some years ago that we are not anxious about the annexation of this little territory. It makes little difference. What we are anxious is that this territory of Goa should be freed from colonial rule.

It has also been suggested by Shri S. A. Dange that he does not approve of our Chiefs of Staff going to Britain to attend all these Army manoeuvres and Navy manoeuvres. Is it not correct that our Army should also know and learn from other countries their

tactics and techniques? Does it in any way deter us and debar us from our exercising our freedom? I fail to see how our association with the Commonwealth is not correct. I see no reason why we should get away from the Commonwealth. There is a strong realisation on the part of the Commonwealth countries that they owe a duty to the under-developed countries who are members of the Commonwealth. We have succeeded to that extent in bringing forward this realisation.

Judging our foreign policy either in respect of our relations with Pakistan or Goa or about the problem of world disarmament, I submit that the policy followed by the Government is the correct policy and to that purpose I have moved an amendment that the House should approve such a policy. I commend my amendment to the House.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, it is gratifying to see that the policy pursued by the Government of India so far as international relations are concerned, has had the general support of all sections of the House. In our today's deliberations, the problems with Pakistan have been much discussed. I also could not but do the same for I come from the border State of Assam where incidents are recurring in quick succession and the people residing in the border areas there are very much panicky and these are taking away our peace of mind. Hence I am to speak something about the manner we are dealing in matters relating to Pakistan.

In spite of the assurances given by our Prime Minister, we are still in doubt whether the policy pursued in respect of Pakistan has been correct. We are pursuing a policy of lodging protests and strong protests. Since Pakistan has undergone a change in its political set up, we find that they are becoming more aggressive. Recently, the offices of the Indian Air Lines Corporation at Karachi were raided. We lodged a protest. When

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

again Shri Aiyer was assaulted, and we lodged a strong protest. After that, some fishermen were taken away and we have to take it that there is no difference between the fisherman and the fish. These sorts of incidents are going on unabated in the border areas, and how long are we to tolerate these things? We should ponder over the matter very seriously and decide whether we should not do something positive.

The Nehru-Noon pact was violated before the ink was dry. The Pakistan High Commissioner in India is reported to have said that these are minor incidents and such incidents are happening every day in India itself. Our Prime Minister also says that these are petty matters, petty occurrences, and should not be taken very seriously; in this regard I fully support what honourable Shri Jaipal Singh and hon'ble Shri Vajpayee had said as I do not want to take much time repeating what they have said.

We may consider these things to be very small and not to be taken very seriously, but can any amount of our assurances have any effect on the people living on the borders. We can say many good things in this House, but what about the feelings of the people there? They are living all the time in panic. Can our assurances make them fearless or fear-free? These things we have to realise, and I request our Prime Minister to take some positive action. I cannot suggest what that action should be, for it is left to him what leadership he can give to the country in this regard. But, can we not arm those people? Can we not give the people living in the border areas training in the use of small arms, and give them the arms for their protection? This is my humble submission. Whether it is possible or not it is for our hon. Prime Minister to see.

The problem of Goa has almost gone into cold storage. Nothing has been

heard about Goa for quite a long time. Can we not give some positive help to the people there in their struggle for liberation? I am unable to suggest anything immediately, but let this question also be thought over by our Prime Minister as to what positive help we can possibly give to the Goa people. If any positive help is given to the people of Goa in their fight for liberation, I do not think there will be any global war or that the Western powers will fall on us. I may be permitted to cite the incidence of Hyderabad. At that time, many of us were very much apprehensive that the Nizam might go to U.N.O., that the European powers might interfere, that Pakistan might fall upon us etc., but nothing happened. Soon 'all quiet' on Hyderabad front was established. If Hyderabad was possible to be dealt with so easily, why not Goa? It is a much smaller area than Hyderabad. We can also settle it immediately only if we take a bold stand. And we should take this bold stand particularly when the people of Goa are a part and parcel of the Indian population.

About dictatorships, whether it is a military dictatorship or a people's dictatorship, we are at the moment in the midst of dictatorial countries and we should be very careful. We are a democratic country and we should see how we can carry on with our democracy surrounded by dictatorships all around us. May I humbly suggest that compulsory military training be introduced in our schools and colleges, so that if any contingency arises, we can enlarge our armed forces for defending our democracy and country.

As regards *apartheid* Acts in South Africa, 10th December is to be celebrated as Human Rights Day throughout the world. Can we not on that day appeal to the nations of the world to condemn these *apartheid* laws of South Africa?

As regards Indians in Ceylon, we must do something to save the life,

property and liberty of these people. They must be given all safeguards and must not be allowed to remain as stateless subjects for long.

We have been supporting President Nasser and his policies, but it is time that we should be rather cautious about the growing spirit of Arab nationalism, and the manner in which President Nasser has been handling Middle East questions and taking one after another the small countries under his command. I do not feel very happy for everything happening there.

Regarding the question of maps, much has been said, and, I do not want to take the time of the House in dealing in detail on this point. I do not understand how could the maps of India be published with some portions missing from it and tagged to some foreign countries and find place in the pictures of U.N.O. and the capitals of the countries all over the world? It is really peculiar, and it is really very unfortunate too that this could still go on, in spite of so many protests raised and assurances given in the past on the floor of this House.

With these words, I give my support to the policy that has been followed by India in regard to the international affairs, of course, hoping some modification in respect of the same to be followed with Pakistan.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक सम्मिड्यूट मोशन दिया है और मैं उसी के आधार पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इसके पहले कि मैं इस मोशन पर बोलूँ मैं आचार्य कृपालानी जी के भाषण के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने काश्मीर की नीति के ऊपर हमला करते हुए कहा कि हम लोगों को एक आदमी के ऊपर अवलम्बित नहीं होना चाहिए। उनका यह संकेत है कि हम लोगों को बन्सी गुलाम मुहम्मद

पर अवलम्बित नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि बन्सी गुलाम मुहम्मद साहब काश्मीर के लोगों के प्रतीक हैं, उनके नेता हैं, वहाँ के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। अगर हम उनके ऊपर अवलम्बित नहीं होंगे तो फिर काश्मीर में ऐसी कौनसी दूसरी शक्तियत है जिस पर अवलम्बित रह सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि उनका यह रिमार्क अनुचित रिमार्क है।

दूसरी बात हमें काश्मीर के बारे में यह कहनी है कि काश्मीर का मामला बहुत दिनों से यू० एन० प्रो० में है। हमें एक समय निश्चित करना चाहिए। अगर उस समय के बीच इस मामले का फैसला न हो तो हमको यह मामला यू० एन० प्रो० से हटा लेना चाहिए। जब कि हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान से मिल गया है और काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अभिन्न अंग है, तो ऐसी अवस्था में इस चीज का चलते रहना अनुचित सा प्रतीत होता है।

श्री ब्रजेश्वर प्रसाद जी ने कहा कि जितनी शक्ति है सब एक दूसरे की ऐनीमी है। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान का चाहना है साथ इंडीपेंडेंस होना चाहिए, मोवियत रक्षिया के साथ इंडीपेंडेंस होना चाहिये। यह निराशावाद का छोटक है और यह कायरता का छोटक है कि हम किसी से मिलने जायें। जब हम अपने में कमजोरी अनुभव करेंगे तभी हम दूसरे के साथ जाकर मिल सकते हैं। हमको किसी से मिलने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हमारी जो भारत सरकार की विदेश नीति है वह बहुत उचित है और हमको अपने पैरों के जोर पर खड़ा होना है। अगर हम अपने पैरों के जोर पर खड़े नहीं रह सकते तो हम दुनिया के किसी ब्लाक के, चाहे वह मोवियत ब्लाक हो या डिमाक्रेटिक ब्लाक हो, सहारा खड़े नहीं रह सकते। जिस आदमी की कमर टूट गयी

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हो उसकी डोरी बांध कर या उसकी कमर में लकड़ी बांध कर हम खड़ा नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए स निराशावाह की भावना को हमें त्यागना चाहिए। मैं चंज खां का एक उदाहरण आपके सामने देना चाहता हूँ। मैं उसको दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा सेनापति समझता हूँ। उसने पूर और एशिया के एक बड़े भाग को जीता था। जब वह बुलारा के पास आया तो लोगों ने कहा कि बुलारा के किले की दीवारें बहुत मजबूत हैं, वह उस किले को नहीं जीत सकेगा। तो चंज खां ने कहा कि बुलारा के किले की दीवारों से बुलारा वालों की मजबूती नहीं है, बल्कि उनको मनोबल में उनकी मजबूती है, उनकी आत्मा में उनकी मजबूती है। अगर उनमें मनोबल नहीं है तो बुलारा के किले की दीवारें उनकी रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगी। और चंज खां ने बुलारा पर हमला किया और बुलारा का पतन हुआ। इसी तरह मैं अगर हम में मनोबल नहीं होगा तो हम हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह मनोबल ही था जिसके द्वारा हमने यहां से इतने बड़े ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य को हटाया और उसी के द्वारा हम हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की भी रक्षा करेंगे।

आजकल चीन के विषय में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। मैं एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो चीन और हिन्दुस्तान में एकता और स्नेह है इसके खिलाफ दुनिया में बड़ा प्रोपेन्डा है ताकि यह स्नेह सूत्र टूट जाये। यहां हाउस में भी चीन के बारे में बहुत से प्रश्न किये जाते हैं। लेकिन हमें सावधान होना चाहिए। चीन ने आजकल कभी हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला नहीं किया यद्यपि वह हमेशा हमारी सीमा से लगा रहा है। हमें यह बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिए।

अभी डा० सुब्बरायन ने सीलोन में जो भारतीय हैं उनकी सिटीजनशिप के बारे में

कहा। यह सबाल केवल सीलोन में ही नहीं है बल्कि यह सबाल बर्मा, बाईलैण्ड, सिंगापुर, पिनांग, मलाया, इंडोनेशिया और श्रीलंका में भी है, और यह बहुत गहरा सबाल है। वहां पर हिन्दुस्तानी विप्लवावस्था में रह रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन सभी लोगों को उन देशों में सिटीजनशिप का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए जो कि वहां पैदा हुए हैं। जो लोग उन देशों में पैदा हुए हैं कोई कारण नहीं है कि उनको वहां सिटीजनशिप का अधिकार न दिया जाये। ऐसा न होना अनुचित है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो लोग जिन देशों में पैदा हुए हैं उनको वहां की सिटीजनशिप जन्मना मिलनी चाहिए। उनको वहां पर यह राइट दिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री त्रिविध कुमार चौधरी जी ने नेहरू-नून पैक्ट का जिक्र किया और कहा कि उससे हमें कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। चूंकि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने वह पैक्ट किया है इसलिए हमें उसको इज्जत तो करनी ही चाहिए, लेकिन मैं इस बात को कहने के लिए बाध्य हूँ कि इस पैक्ट में हमको सफलता नहीं मिली। हमने यह पैक्ट इस लिए किया था कि हमको बार्डर रेड्स से मुक्ति मिल जाये लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, बल्कि आज बार्डर रेड्स तेजी से और हो रही हैं। हम सुनते हैं कि सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की ओर बेकर बन रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान बहा पर अपनी फोर्स को एकत्र कर रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में हम उस पैक्ट को सफल नहीं मान सकते और हमें पाकिस्तान से कहना चाहिए कि अगर बार्डर रेड नहीं रुकेंगे तो हम उस पैक्ट को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, क्योंकि जब मूल ही गायब है तो उसकी शाखाओं भी गायब हो ही जायेगी।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कामनवेल्थ के बारे में जिक्र किया। हमें यह ध्यान

रखना चाहिए कि अगर कामनवेल्थ में गभेद की नीति बरती जाती है, अगर उसमें काले गोरे के आधार पर व्यवहार किया जाता है तो वह कामनवेल्थ आधार कामनवेल्थ नहीं हो सकती। रंग भेद की नीति दूर होनी ही चाहिए। हमें कामनवेल्थ में रहने से क्या फायदा अगर उसके भीतर रंगभेद का व्यवहार होता है और अपार्टहीड की नीति के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तानियों पर अत्याचार होते हैं। आप देखें कि हम भी उसी कामनवेल्थ में हैं और दक्षिण अफ्रीका भी उसी का सदस्य है। फिर भी हमारे विरुद्ध बहा पर रंगभेद की नीति बरती जाती है जो कि असंगत नीति है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कामनवेल्थ को कायम रखना है तो उसको अच्छे ढंग से रखना चाहिए जिसमें सब लोगों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हों।

कहा गया कि वेनिया में और ईस्ट अफ्रीका में हिन्दुस्तानियों की बहुत बड़ी आबादी है लेकिन उनकोोट का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जिन लोगों का चमड़ा ढोरा है उनको बहा पर पैदा होने के कारण मिटीजनशिप का राइट मिलता है, पर चूँकि हम रंगीन हैं इसलिए हमको वह अधिकार नहीं मिलता। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कामनवेल्थ कैसी है कि जिसमें उन देशों में पैदा होने वाले गोरो को तो मिटीजनशिप का औरोट का अधिकार मिल सकता है लेकिन जो रंगीन लोग बहा पैदा होने ह उनको वह अधिकार नहीं मिल सकता। अगर यही हालत रही तो कामनवेल्थ की दीवारे नहीं टिकी रह सकती, वे एक दिन ढह जायेंगे।

हमारे संशोधन में यह है कि जो लोग अपार्टहीड का व्यवहार करने हैं, रंगभेद की नीति पर चलते हैं, और जो ऐंटासिक बास्म और हाइड्रोजन बास्म का प्रयोग करते हैं वे शान्ति में बाक ह, इसलिए उनका

सामाजिक बहिष्कार किया जाये। हमारे बहुत से भाई इस पर हुंने और कहेंगे कि सामाजिक बहिष्कार क्या होता है। आपको याद होना चाहिए कि सामाजिक बहिष्कार बहुत बड़ी चीज है। भारतीय शास्त्र में कहा गया है कि सामाजिक बहिष्कार सबसे बड़ा बहिष्कार है। कौर दास जी ने कहा है

“गहरी मार कबीर की कि चित  
से दिया उतार”

अर्थात् सबसे बड़ा बहिष्कार यही है कि चित से उतार दिया जाये। हमको ऐसे देशों के खिलाफ सारी दुनिया का लोकमत मोबिलाइज करना चाहिए। जो लोग ऐंटासिक बास्म और हाइड्रोजन बास्म का प्रयोग करते हैं और जो गभेद की नीति पर चलते हैं हमको उनका बहिष्कार करना चाहिए क्योंकि वे मनुष्य मनुष्य के बीच भेद करते हैं, देश देश में भेद करते हैं, उनके दिल में साम्राज्यवाद की भावना है जिसके खिलाफ हमने युद्ध किया है। महात्मा गांधी ने इस सामाजिक बहिष्कार का सफल प्रयोग किया था। उसी प्रयोग के कारण हमको आजादी मिली। सामाजिक बहिष्कार के मानी है कि हम आपसे प्यार करते हैं, आपसे महबूब करते हैं लेकिन आपके जो विचार हैं उनका हम समर्थन नहीं करेंगे। अगर यू० एन० प्रो० में पैक्टों और बहम से काम न चलता हो, तो दुनिया के देशों का मिलकर उन देशों का सामाजिक बहिष्कार कर देना चाहिए, जो कि रंग-भेद की नीति का व्यवहार करते हैं।

मेरे संशोधन में यह भी कहा गया है कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों से हमारा सम्पर्क अधिक से अधिक होना चाहिए। इन देशों से और बहा रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियों से हमारा सम्पर्क बहुत कम है। कम से कम सात आठ देशों में मैं भूम आया हूँ। मैंने देखा कि वहाँ हमारी एम्बेसीज का बहा रहने वाले

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हिन्दुस्तानियों से बहुत कम सम्पर्क है। वहाँ के हिन्दुस्तानी अभी तक समझते हैं कि यह बांग्लादेश के समय के लोग बैठे हैं, वही प्राक्सि-सियलडम है। बाहर रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियों में भी यह मानसिक बीमारी है और एम्बेसी के लोगों में भी यह मानसिक बीमारी है। उस की ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उस की ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। वह बीमारी कानून से दूर नहीं हो सकती है। वह विचार में परिवर्तन से दूर हो सकती है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों में रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाय।

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, never since the days of Lord Buddha the foreign policy of our country has been more sound, never since the days of Ashoka it has been more appreciated, than it is being appreciated today under the guidance of our great Prime Minister. But we cannot live on those laurels. We have got to arrange the continuity of this policy. We have got to see that the policy which our great Prime Minister has enunciated by the magic words of Panch Sheel, which are ringing throughout the whole world, is continued in our country. We should create those conditions to see that these policies are pursued by future Governments.

While talking about external affairs, we cannot shut our eyes against the trends that are developing in our neighbouring country, Pakistan, where about eight crores of people live most of whom had been our own kith and kin a few years ago. Sir, we have accepted vivisection of this country inspite of the opposition of many of us. The result is obvious today. The power there was transferred to British stooges, to feudal lords, to most reactionary elements. Naturally, they failed to give a democratic guidance to their country. The result today is the brute force and

brute military dictatorship. It is a very unfortunate thing.

Sir, our thoughts go to those people, our sympathies go to those millions of peasants and workers of Pakistan, to those men and women of Pakistan, to those working class people of Pakistan who are groaning under the iron wheel of the brute military dictatorship. This House should today send our greetings that we stand by those people of Pakistan. Though eleven years ago we accepted the sovereignty of Pakistan and therefore we cannot interfere in their internal affairs, we should not forget that the people living in that country have our own blood, they are from our own race, they belong to our own stock, they speak the same language which we speak and many of them have the same inheritance that we have. Therefore, our sympathies should always be with them.

I am sure, Sir, that the time is not far off when in Pakistan a mighty resistance movement will be engineered. I have no doubt that the movement of Pakhtoonistan and the movement of liberation of East Pakistan which have been suppressed today by brute force of army, by the brute force of the navy and by the brute force of the air force, will once again raise their heads. I do not mean to say that we should or we can give any direct help to them, but then, we have obvious sympathies with the people fighting for freedom. When we were fighting for our freedom, we got sympathies from the Chinese people; we got the support from the Russian people; we got the support from the freedom-loving people all over the world. If any resistance movement raises its head in Pakistan it should be our duty, the duty of our people, to give them our moral support.

I still recall the days about four years ago when the people in Nepal rose against the might of a feudal

aristocracy. The Indian people gave their support to them. I myself went personally to Nepal and worked with the people who fought for the freedom of Nepal. Therefore, it will be nothing wrong for the Indian people, if we support the freedom-loving people of Pakistan when they rise against the military dictatorship in future or at any time to come. With these words, I would suggest that India should keep her eyes open towards the development of Pakistan. I quite agree with our great Prime Minister who said that we should neither be slack nor should be panicky but we should be on our toes. I am sure that the Indian people, the Indian peasants and workers, the Indian youth and students, the Indian men and women, will be on their toes and will watch the situation in Pakistan and times to come and will see that our brethren in Pakistan are once again liberated from the iron heel of military regime.

In passing, I should like to refer to our countrymen in other countries also. Dr. Subbarayan referred to them. Many of our other friends also referred to them. We cannot brush aside our responsibility toward them by saying that they are citizens of other countries. I quite appreciate the sentiments of our Prime Minister. I quite support the appeal of our President that the Indian people who live in other countries, while they may have Indian blood, they should have loyalty to their States in those countries, but loyalty is not an absolute term. If these countries create difficulties for them, how can they be loyal to them? Can the South African Government expect the Indian peoples to be loyal to South Africa? I quite agree that they are no more citizens of our country. They voluntarily have gone and they have accepted the citizenship of those countries. Voluntarily they have their own funds invested in those countries and they have their business and trade there. But even then we should have our sympathies for them. We should

use various international agencies or help and support in respect of them. We should keep the United Nations alert about their plight and we should see that the people of India, of Indian descent, in those countries are treated decently.

After all, South Africa is a member of that exclusive club which is known as the Commonwealth. It is no more a White Man's Club. Ghana is there; India is there; Guinea is coming there; Ceylon is there. A number of coloured people or countries are there. We should seek their support in the Commonwealth and we should see that justice is done to the people in South Africa.

With these words, once again I express my gratitude to the Prime Minister for the magnificent foreign policy that he is pursuing

श्री डॉ० सु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : मिस्टर स्पीकर, जनाबे वाला मैं आप का बेहद ममनू हूं कि आज आप ने मुझे दूसरी बार इस अजीब ऐबान को खताब करने का मौका बख्शा है। मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे पास ऐसी कोई खास बात नहीं थी, जिस के लिए मैं आप से वक्त मांगता, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के बँरूनी मामलात एक ऐसी शक्तियत के साथ में है, जिस की मुआमला-फ़हमी और मामलात के सुलझाने की काबलियत के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन आज के दिन जब इस ऐबान के एक जी-इज्जत मेम्बर, श्री आचार्य कृपालानी ने काश्मीर के बारे में तज़क़िरा किया, तो मुझे उनकी राय से इतनाई अफ़सोस हुआ। आचार्य जी एक ज़माने में कांग्रेस के जनरल सेक्रेटरी रह चुके हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य: प्रधान भी रहे हैं।

श्री डॉ० सु० तारिक आचार्य कृपालानी जिन्हें हम अपना दादा कहने में

[श्री अ० मु० सारीक]

फ़रार महसूस करते हैं और जो अपने आप को महात्मा गांधी के फ़रसक़े का पैगम्बर कहते हैं और कभी-कभी जानसीन भी तसब्बर करते हैं। गांधीजी के फ़रसक़े में ऐसी कोई बात मुझे नहीं दिखाई देती कि जाती नज़रत की बिना पर किसी शख्स को, जिस ने अपने आप को काम के हवाले किया हो, मरबूद करार दे दिया जाय और बेबुनियाद बातों पर इल्हामात तराशे जायें। हम हर फ़र्द-बशर की इज़्जत करते हैं चाहे वह किसी ज़मात से ताल्लुक रखता हो। मैंने अपनी पिछली तकरीर में जब कांग्रेस की साबिका जनरल सेक्रेटरी मृदुला सारामाई जी का जिक्र किया था, तो मैंने कहा था कि वह हमारे ख़ानदान की एक फ़र्द हैं और मुझे अपनी अजीब बहन की तरह अजीब है। लेकिन ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता कि अगर ख़ानदान का कोई शख्स फ़र्द किसी ग़लत रास्ते पर चल पड़े तो ख़ानदान के बूढ़ों लोग उस को सही-सही रास्ते पर लाने की कोशिश न करें हम लोगों का फ़र्ज है, ख़ानदान में रहने वालों का फ़र्ज होता है कि उसको सही रास्ते पर लाया जाए। आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने यह कहा है कि हम काश्मीर के बारे में किसी एक आदमी पर एतबार नहीं कर सकते। काश्मीर के एतबार का ज़हा तक सवाल है वह हमारा काम है, काश्मीरियों का काम है कि हम जिस शख्स को इस काबिल समझें हम उसे अपना रहनुमा बनायेंगे। यह हमारा काम है, इसके बारे में किसी दूसरे की राय लेने को हम तैयार नहीं हैं, चाहे वह कितना ही अजीब क्यों न हो।

बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद को मैं जानता हूँ। जिस पालिसी या जिस काम को वे अमल में ला रहे हैं वह फ़र्द बाहिद का नहीं, बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद एक फ़र्द नहीं हैं। वह एक काम हैं क्योंकि उन्हें तमाम काश्मीरियों ने अपना एतमाद बख़्शा है। शेख़ मुहम्मद अबदुल्ला हमारे रहनुमा थे। शेख़ साहब

उन लोगों में थे वे जिन्होंने काश्मीर की सारीक बनाई। शेख़ साहब वह हैं कि जिस की हम कसमें लिया करते थे, जिस के कहने पर हम अपनी घीलादें कुर्बान करने के भी बरेग नहीं करते थे। लेकिन शेख़ साहब ने जो कुछ किया है उसके लिए वह खुद जिम्मेदार हैं। अगर वह ग़लत रास्ते पर जायें तो यह हमारा काम है कि उनको सही रास्ते पर लायें। हम यह ग़बारा नहीं कर सकते कि उन हालात में जब सरहदों पर फौजें खड़ी हों, जब हमारे देश पर पिछले कई सालों से हमले के बाकात हो रहे हों, एक ऐसे शख्स को अपना सरबरा तसब्बर करें जिस के समझने का ढंग जिस के काम करने का ढंग बदल गया हो।

बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद के बारे में आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने जो कुछ कहा उसके लिए मुझे अफ़सोस है। लेकिन मैं आचार्य जी से मायूस नहीं हूँ क्योंकि जो खुद एक ज़माने में कांग्रेसी थे वह आज कांग्रेस से दूर हो गये हैं। मुझे एक ख़ेर याद आ रहा है जिस में अगर वह यहां होते तो उनकी ख़िदमत में पेश करता। लेकिन अगर उनका कोई दोस्त यहां हो तो वह इसे उन तक पहुंचा दे।

हज़ार शुक है कि मायूस कर दिया तूने, यह और बात है कि तुझ से बड़ी उम्मीद थी।

इन अल्फ़ाज़ के साथ मैं अपनी तकरीर ख़त्म करता हूँ और एक बार फिर इस्तीफ़ा दिलाता हूँ कि हम काश्मीरी जब तक पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के हाथ में इस मुल्क की क़यादत हैं जब तक उनके हाथ में फारेन अफ़ेयर्स का मामला है, परेशान नहीं हैं। हम किसी हमलावर से परेशान नहीं हैं, हम किसी काम से परेशान नहीं हैं, हम किसी मुल्क की ताकत से परेशान नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम अपने दोस्तों से, इस मुल्क के रहने वाले



बुजुर्गों से यह दरखास्त करेंगे कि वे इन हालात के पेशेवर, जाती मामलात की बिना पर, जाती नफरत की बिना पर तमाम काम को धीरे उस काम के रहबर को मूँह डलवाम न करार दिया करें।

**Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Bihar):** Mr. Speaker, I whole-heartedly support the foreign policy of our Government. In spite of certain discordant notes which have been sounded in this House, I think that the policy pursued by our Government is the wisest policy and it is in the best interests of our country.

Some hon. Members though they have not said so in so many words, but they practically want that we should line up with a particular power bloc. Everyone can read what is behind their minds, it is this, they do not like or want that we should follow this policy of non-alignment. Some said that the policy of non-alignment is practically a negative policy. It is not a negative policy. We do not want to antagonise either the Russians or the Americans or anyone. We want to be friendly to each nation. Our mission is a mission of peace and goodwill. We are not the keeper of the conscience of other countries and we need not be so vociferous, as some gentlemen want us to be.

Nearer home, I want to say a few words. As far as our policy with Pakistan is concerned, I would say that the border raids are still going on. The border raids are now more serious and more frequent than before. There is a sense of insecurity in the minds of the people who live on the border. I do not mind that sense of insecurity. It is more or less everywhere in the world. We shall have to put up with it. But what is really dangerous is that there is a feeling of utter helplessness in their minds. They think that their Government is not strong enough or their Government is not standing by them. I do not like this mentality. It is

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not good for the country. I have gone to the border myself. I have talked with them. They say that they cannot live there. They want to run away from that place. I told them: if you run away from the border, Pakistan will extend the border and the position will be worse. So, my appeal to the Prime Minister is this. These people should at least be assured that the Government is strongly behind them and some steps which Pakistan understands should be taken. I do not for a moment suggest that we should go to war or we should do anything which is not peaceful. What actually we do? We simply lodge our protest. Our epistolary outburst. It does not have any effect whatsoever.

As regards the exchange of enclaves I want to say a few words. These disputes are there. The Government has certainly adopted the right policy by trying to solve those disputes by negotiations and exchange. This is certainly the very correct policy. But what I want to say is this. They come up with certain claims and it appears that their claims are mounting up every day. In Tipperah we had a piece of land. There railways were running through it. I do not for a moment suggest that we should not make over that piece of land to them. It is not a question of border dispute. As our Prime Minister once stated, in the interest of neighbourly good relations we may part with this small piece of land. But then we also had a similar case, a similar piece of land to claim. The Pakistan Government seem to be better posted with all facts. They seem to have better information. Our officers should have reminded our Prime Minister, should have posted him with the position that there is a similar piece of land between West Bengal and Assam which has cut off our old Railway line. We know only too well the difficulties we have to undergo in going to Assam through a very round about way. We could have claimed that small piece of land as a good neighbour. If the Tipperah piece of land is

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necessary for them and they lay a sort of moral claim on that, we also have got the same claim on this particular portion which has now unfortunately gone to their territory. Bhurungamari in Rangpur district after our Gilatdah station is that piece of land. Now if we have to go to Assam, we have to go round the moon in the Assam Link Railway. Further, as the Prime Minister knows, it is not safe also. So, we could have told them: please give us that piece of land. We did not even mention it.

At the time of exchange of enclaves, Pakistan said that they have got some sort of claim on Berubari. I will not discuss now whether that claim is just or not. Even if we felt compelled to make over some territory of Berubari to them on the basis of their claim we could tell them that so many refugees were living there and it would involve immense difficulties. I am quite sure the Prime Minister did not know that so many refugees were there. Otherwise, certainly the Prime Minister would have said: "So many refugees are staying there. I am making a gift of the excess area by the exchange of enclaves; please adjust this small area with that excess area." After all, it was not a big thing. It is not a question of 10,000 people or a little more or little less just changing their landlord. It is a question of these people being uprooted from one place. They were uprooted once and they came here and rehabilitated themselves. Now if you ask them again to go away, and there is no other way how will they feel? Certainly, we should talk with the Pakistan Prime Minister or with their President about this small area; may be other areas. Conceding for the sake of argument that it is theirs—I do not admit that it is actually theirs—even then in an amicable settlement there must be some "give and take", some amicable adjustment. We could have said that so many people are there so let us adjust this area with the excess area which we are giving.

As regards the enclaves, the advantages are all on their side. So far as the enclaves which are within their territory as per title and are now within India, there are some Mohammedans and some Hindus. There is no trouble. The Mohammedans naturally never feel that they are living in another country. The trouble was that none of them were paying any revenue either to Pakistan or to India.

So far as the enclaves which are within Pakistan territory, our people have already left those places except one small enclave which adjoins Berubadi. Berubadi is only seven or eight miles from my residence. I know that. I know every bit of that land. That enclave was still inhabited by Indians. By the exchange of enclaves we shall have to make over that enclave to them. It means tremendous misery to these people.

I do not know to what extent actually the hon. Prime Minister made a commitment, we are normally bound to respect that commitment, but Pakistan has ignored the Agreement by act and speech. The other party is now non-est. I am told by some people that the hon. Prime Minister had no right to make over that three or four acres of land of Tipperah. Maybe they are correct, but if the hon. Prime Minister had no such right the Parliament may confirm it. If the Parliament has not that power the Constitution also can be changed to get that power. I am not making any fetish of the sacredness of the Constitution. After all the Constitution is for the country. The country is not for the Constitution. What I would submit is that those were the times when we could and should have pressed our claims and counterclaims against Pakistan. We could have adjusted their claim on Berubadi when they were wanting that bit of land of Indian territory through which their railway goes. There is and never was any dispute

about it. It is an admitted fact that this is an Indian territory.

I find my hon. friend from Assam—Mr. Barroah is now absent—They have been claiming that some thanas were wrongly included in Pakistan, i.e., the thanas belonging to Sylhet. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister has got representations from those people. I know some of those people. They are pressing that those five thanas actually belong to India according to the award but that they are now wrongly occupied by Pakistan. We could have also made this claim at that time of negotiation. It appears that we are simply considering their claims. We do not put forward our claims. Their policy is what they have they hold. Mark the things they left undecided. Our policy seems to be that we will simply examine their claims but we are not going to press our claims. I am quite sure that our Prime Minister certainly was not apprised of these claims. Somebody is to blame. Certainly the hon. Prime Minister is not expected to know all these things.

I would submit that in a proper perspective the question of amicable settlement is always a question of give and take. For a moment I do not consider that for these things we can go to war or we can take another attitude. The attitude taken by the hon. Prime Minister is the only attitude possible. There is no doubt about it. But I would submit that now that their Government is changed, as one of my hon. friend said that the basis and the object of this compromise has gone and has been flouted it is time when we can actually put forward our case to them and demand full settlement of disputes not piecemeal and can tell them that all these things require re-consideration and full consideration. I am quite sure that by the exchange of enclaves they will be the gainers. I do not grudge that. We must solve our disputes once for all. Those disputes should not be allowed to go on for ever. But what I would submit

is that if we were to make any sacrifice let us make that sacrifice for some consideration.

As a matter of fact, the fundamental principle relating to our gift policy was wrong. After all, what are we? The Parliament are simply the trustees. The hon. Prime Minister is also a trustee. What is the fundamental principle between the trustee and the costique trust. It is that we cannot gift away any property as such. If we are going to make a gift of any property we must do it for some consideration for the benefit of the people of whom we are the trustees. We cannot simply do it for the mere fun of it. We have got no right to do that. I submit that we should press our claims also and we should get something in exchange, otherwise merely for the sake of goodness we cannot make a gift of even an inch of land which actually is India's. We cannot do it. I would submit that, in this perspective, the whole question should be reconsidered. It is absolutely certain that our Prime Minister is trying his best to solve our difficulties. That is for the interest of the country. I would submit, that in a matter like this, when a country is bargaining with another country, there must be observance of the technique and the principles of bargaining. Otherwise, we simply lose. We do not put forward our counter claims whatsoever. We do not press our claims, claims which are real, claims which are true, claims which are just. If we do not make any mention of these claims, our case goes by default. This, I would submit, is our misfortune. Even for the sake of solving all the disputes, if 10,000 people are again afflicted, that may not be avoided for the greater interest of the country. We may have to put up with that. If however it can be avoided, it should be and must be avoided. I am quite sure that in the exchange of enclaves, we can press our case like this. Take all this excess land; spare four half square miles. I have gone to the place. The difficulty is this. If we

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are going to make over the four half square miles, the connection between Cooch-Bihar and Jalpaiguri may be cut off completely. That will be a serious difficulty. But for the refugee question and other complications these are small matters. It is but a question of principle that way. The question is this. We could have put forward our case like this and there might have been adjustment. Otherwise the afflictions of these people, which could be avoided, will be on our head. These afflictions can be avoided.

With these remarks, I submit that our foreign policy is perhaps the best policy possible and I wholeheartedly support it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) Mr Speaker, of late the centre of international tension is shifting itself from South East Asia to the Middle East and it is in this area that major decisions that might ensure the peace of the world or engulf it in a total war are going to be made or forged. This does not mean that South East Asia is entirely divested of all problems because the major problem still remains, that is the problem of Formosa. I would like to describe Formosa as a gaunt shadow in the body politic of the world and it is on the successful solution of the Formosa problem that the peace of the world and also the peace of South East Asia depends.

The efforts of India and other well-meaning nations of the world in this direction have proved futile or foundered on the rock of dogged unreasonableness on the part of some nations. Instead of allowing bellicose activities and utterances to tear it into higher tension, I feel would it not be possible to solve the problem of Formosa by peaceful means? By this I mean, would it not be possible to allow the people of Formosa to settle their own problem by taking recourse to a plebiscite, if necessary under the auspices of neutral nations as agents

of the United Nations Organisation? If the people of Formosa decide to become part of the Peoples Republic of China, there, the matter ends. There is no more authority for anybody in the world to deny that right to them. But, on the other hand, if the people of Formosa decide to be an independent nation as Ceylon is, even then, their future status is determined. As regards Matsu, Quemoy and other off-shore islands, their problem is intimately connected with the problem of Formosa. If this problem is resolved successfully, I think the problems of those islands would also be solved. I feel that the Prime Minister, who has put his mind and heart on this problem, should think of the suggestions and if he finds them relevant, I hope he would try to put them through and see that the problem of Formosa is solved in the light of these suggestions.

Besides the problem of Formosa, there is another very big problem in South East Asia. This is the collapse of democratic systems of government in our neighbouring countries, and the emergence of military dictatorships, particularly in countries like Thailand, Burma and Pakistan. This is a vital problem. One thing is true that India cannot be a silent spectator of these shifting scenes in international politics. Whenever there are political revolutions in our neighbouring countries, India cannot remain indifferent to them. This slaughter of democracy in our neighbouring countries must serve as a warning to us all, and we must see that the poisonous winds wafted from these countries do not percolate into our climate and endanger the democratic system that we have so assiduously built up.

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When we think of South-East Asia, it is true to say that only Ceylon and India, in the context of modern times, still have and are wedded to the traditions of parliamentary democracy. We have become only pockets of democracy surrounded on all sides by

undemocratic forces and military dictatorships

I also agree with the Prime Minister when he says that we do not have to attach too much credence or importance to the statements or broadcasts of Gen Ayub Khan made from time to time, or rather released from time to time, from Karachi. At the same time, this is also a fact that dictatorships are not only a potential danger to the countries that breed them, but they are a potential danger to the adjoining or neighbouring countries. We have had two shining examples of dictatorships in modern times of living memory, those of Hitler and Mussolini. If this can be true of civilian dictatorships, this can be true of military dictatorships,—possibly even more true of military dictatorships than of the civilian

Pakistan is a problem-ridden country and the problems in Pakistan are so intricate, complicated and intense that they have defied solutions all along. Regime after regime has come and the regimes have toppled down. Each of them only contributed to the existing volume of problems rather than solve any of them. I do not think that this military regime that has been instituted in Pakistan under the presidency of Gen Ayub Khan is going to solve any problem there. Positively I think that this is also going to fail as its predecessors have failed and there is no reason to believe that this is going to solve the internal problems of that country.

At the same time there is one factor inherent in every military dictatorship. Because military dictatorship or army rule believes in speedy work, as soon as it fails to solve the problems speedily, naturally enough because it is inherent in the very nature of army rule, it tries to indulge in foreign adventure and this is the apprehension that we have of this military dictatorship that is ruling in our neighbouring country. It is inherent because generally they want to put guns, which they know much better, before butter

So long we were dealing with a parliamentary, democratic government in Pakistan, and in spite of that none of our problems with them has so far been solved. Now, we are going to deal with a military dictatorship in that country, and this is surely going to alter the basic attitude of this country and should after all alter the basic attitude of this country, because the pattern has changed altogether. This problem has increased in its urgency because of the fact that military aid is being given to that country,—and military aid to that country might prove a potential danger because of the military dictatorship in that country.

This naturally poses two questions in my mind. One is the recognition that we have accorded, or rather we have allowed the old recognition to continue, to this military rule. The other is the composition or the pattern of the Commonwealth. The very fact that we have accorded recognition to this military rule in Pakistan, or rather continued the old recognition, cuts across our basic philosophy wedded to the aspirations of the people as also our basic loyalty to constitutional means for the achievement of political goal. The very high ideals for which India stands I feel—I may be wrong—are slightly damaged.

Now what about the second proposition? The second proposition is in relation to the composition of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is an association of governments that believe in the parliamentary system. Now, there is a new guest, that is, Pakistan with its Army rule, in that association. Does it not disturb the accepted pattern of the Commonwealth which is an association of the parliamentary system of Governments? I would like the Prime Minister particularly to throw some light on these two points, one is the recognition accorded to this military rule in Pakistan and the other is the basic composition of the Commonwealth.

[Shri Hem Barua]

Every time a new government comes into power in Pakistan, the question that is naturally asked or posed in this country is: 'Is it going to improve Indo-Pak relations or is it going to solve Indo-Pak disputes?' This is a natural question.

I would examine against this background the question of the enclaves. So many people have spoken about the enclaves. It is generally argued that there are administrative difficulties. I can understand that,—there may be administrative difficulties. When we talk of the administrative difficulties, we generally lose sight of the human aspect of the problem; so many people have already made a reference to the human aspect of the problem. I want to know whether this demarcation of boundaries that is proposed under the Nehru-Noon agreement is proposed on the basis of the two awards of the two arbitrators, Bagge and Radcliffe. I do not know anything about them, and, therefore, I would not carry on with them for long. Moreover, the time at my disposal is limited.

Now, let me come to the Assam-East Pakistan border, the border that is continually disturbed, the border that is too much in the headlines of the newspapers, the border that has been or that is too much here on the floor of Parliament also. What about that? May I say here that when our Prime Minister was asked at a press conference on 12th October, whether Tukegram belonged to India or not, he said:

"It was not quite correct to say so. No doubt, it had always been in India's possession all the time."

I could not understand what the Prime Minister tried to convey through these words, when he said that "it was not quite correct to say so."

As far as I know, Tukegram is a part and parcel of the Indian territory. On the 15th of August, 1947, when we separated, and Pakistan and India came into existence, there was

no claim made on Tukegram by Pakistan. Again, when the Bagge Tribunal was instituted in 1950, Tukegram's case was never argued before the Bagge Tribunal. It was accepted as part and parcel of the Indian territory. Thirdly, when the joint team of the Surveyors-General of Pakistan and India met in 1953 and drew a boundary between Tukegram,—that is Indian territory, and the Pakistan territory and even fixed pillars, no claim was made by Pakistan. This shows that Tukegram has always been part and parcel of India till it was attacked by Pakistan Armed Forces on 7th September, 1958 and forcibly annexed by them. During all these three occasions when they had the opportunity to advance claims on this particular territory, they did not advance their claims. This shows that this belongs to us. When they attacked it and annexed it on 7th September, 1958, I consider that act not an accident, but an incident of international gangsterism on the part of Pakistan. I think the Prime Minister would agree with me that this is unabashed gangsterism let loose on our own territory.

It was at the same press conference to which I have made a reference that the Prime Minister was pleased to say:

"They agreed, but tied it up with certain adjustments in connection with the Patharia forests."

I do not know how the two could be brought together, Tukegram on the one side, which is part and parcel of Indian territory, and on the other, the Patharia forests. The two cannot be brought together, and when the Pakistan Prime Minister argued like that he was only trying to hold Tukegram as a ransom for the solution of the unresolved Patharia Forest dispute to the advantage of Pakistan. Tomorrow Pakistan may come and hold Delhi a ransom or may hold Calcutta a ransom for the solution of certain problems. This cannot be allowed. Why should they have been allowed to

occupy this territory for so long? I know it is only 100 yards across the river. I have stood on the bank of the river and looked across the river into Tukegram. I have seen even military personnel there. I have seen reinforced concrete bunkers there and I have seen those military people looking at us intently.

What has happened? This territory is there. On the 7th of September when the territory was annexed, those people there became mad with joy, came out into the streets and broke the Indian flag on the mast and did all that sort of thing. There was universal jubilation. Whatever that may be, I do not want Tukegram to be held as ransom for the Patharia Forest Reserve. That cannot be and must not be allowed.

There is another very nice thing about Mr. Noon. He came here, met our Prime Minister, agreed to certain conditions or came to certain agreement and then went away to Karachi. At Karachi, he released his statement. He said a very startling thing.

"I conveyed it to the Prime Minister of India that the remaining unresolved disputes could be referred for final settlement to a tribunal only if India agreed to implement in toto the award given by the Bagge Tribunal. The Indian Prime Minister did not find it possible to agree to this and suggested that the Indian point of view in regard to the findings given by the Bagge Tribunal should also be specifically referred to the tribunal which may be set up to decide unresolved disputes. I endeavoured to convince the Prime Minister of India that there was no justification for referring the decision given by a final adjudicating authority to any other tribunal. The sanctity and finality of an award given by an impartial tribunal must be accepted and honoured. If any compromise were made in this matter, no one would have any confidence

in any tribunal which may be set up in the future to go into other disputes."

I submit this is an excellent piece of stage-acting before an international audience. Mr. Noon knows the art of stage-acting. He went to Karachi after the agreement was signed here. Then he issued his statement in order to prove that it is India that has been constantly breaking or violating the conditions or terms of the Bagge Award and it is Pakistan that has been acting true to these conditions; it is India that is the arch-sinner and it is Pakistan that is the angel! That is what he was trying to convey to an international audience. As I have said, this is an excellent piece of stage-acting.

But what about Mr. Noon? He might call himself an angel. I would like to describe that angel. He is an angel, now unfortunately, with a clipped pair of wings. This is what he is today. If the Prime Minister of India wanted this to be referred to arbitration, he was acting strictly within the terms of an agreement; he had the sanction of a certain conference. It was this. In the Eastern Zonal Conference of Commonwealth Secretaries held in Calcutta in October 1953, it was agreed that the interpretation of the Bagge decisions on the Radcliffe Award be referred to an independent tribunal other than the Bagge Tribunal. So if our Prime Minister made a proposal to Mr. Noon that they should refer these unresolved disputes to some arbitration other than the Bagge Tribunal, he was acting only on the conclusions of that conference. But here is a man who goes about telling a crude story to an international audience. He is an egocentric—that is what I feel when I read his words—or a megalomaniac or something like that, because he puts a lot of emphasis on his ego, I, I, I—I tried to convey to the Prime Minister of India, 'I tried to convince the Prime Minister of India' 'I tried to do this', 'I tried to do that' and so on.



[Shri Hem Barua]

Now, what about the Patharia Reserve Forest? Radcliffe has drawn a line. Then in 1953, the Surveyors-General of both Pakistan and India agreed to draw the line and fix the pillar. The team came, worked on the Patharia Forest Reserve and actually drew the line and was about to fix a pillar. When we were about to fix the pillar and the work was about to be completed, Pakistan withdrew at that moment. After withdrawing from that, they say that the Patharia dispute is still unresolved, and unless and until this is resolved there is not going to be any compromise and they are not going to deliver Tukegram which they have taken forcibly from India. *Whatever that may be, these are problems which the Prime Minister knows as much as anybody else.*

**Mr Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, I had so many other things to say particularly about the position of Indians in Burma.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already given him 17 minutes.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Let me have three minutes more, Sir, it will be easy for you to say then that you gave me 20 minutes.

**Mr Speaker:** All right.

**Shri Hem Barua:** The Indians in Burma are faced with a great amount of hardship in matters, primarily of remittances to India, obtaining of immigration and stay permits and the renewal of Foreigners Registration Certificates. For the renewal of certificate a sum of Rs. 50 is charged. Most of the Indians who live in Burma belong to low income group. When they are asked to give that amount, it is a heavy burden on them. In a family of six adults it might so happen that only one is an earning member, but when he has to pay Rs. 300 a year for this purpose of immigration permits, it comes to an average of Rs. 25 per month. It becomes very

difficult for him to pay that amount. I would, therefore, appeal to the Prime Minister to try and see if he could convince the Burma Government in this respect. I understand that an Indian committed suicide because he was unable to pay this amount as he was afraid that he might be thrown into prison—it was reported in the papers, I do not know whether it is correct or not. I appeal to the Prime Minister to try, if it is possible for him to convince the Burma Government to levy this tax or fee on the head of the family alone and exempt the other members of the family, provided they are dependent on him.

There is another problem, and that is about permits for citizenship. As soon as they apply for Burmese citizenship virtually they have to renounce their claim to Indian nationality. In that case their wives and children are faced with one problem, the problem of passports. If their applications for Burmese citizenship are rejected on some reasonable grounds or other grounds, it so happens that they become stateless persons. When they become stateless persons—Dr Subbarayan said that there are eight lakhs people of this sort in Ceylon—that is another problem.

Sir, I have put the problem in a nutshell before the Prime Minister. I am quite confident that the Prime Minister will apply his mind to these matters—he has applied his mind, I do not say that he has not—and try to solve them in the interest of the country as a whole.

**Mr Speaker:** The hon. the Prime Minister.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Am I supposed to just start?

**Mr Speaker:** He can continue tomorrow.

12.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 9th December, 1956.



[Monday, the 2nd December, 1958]

ORAL ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS . . . TO 3563-360

| S.Q. No. | Subject                                             | COLUMNS   |
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| 657      | Kerala State Trading Corporation . . .              | 3563-64   |
| 658      | Quota of Steel to Punjab . . .                      | 3564-66   |
| 659      | Social Security Scheme for Industrial Workers . . . | 3566-68   |
| 660      | Coir Research Institute . . .                       | 3568-71   |
| 661      | Silk Industry in Himachal Pradesh . . .             | 3571-73   |
| 662      | Machine Tool Factory, Bangalore . . .               | 3573-75   |
| 663      | Atherton West Mills Limited, Kanpur . . .           | 3576-78   |
| 664      | Production and Sale of Khadi . . .                  | 3578-82   |
| 666      | Border Incidents . . .                              | 3582-86   |
| 667      | Export Committee on Coffee Marketing . . .          | 3586-87   |
| 668      | Sports Goods Industry . . .                         | 3587-90   |
| 669      | Natural Essential Oils . . .                        | 3590-92   |
| 670      | Refugees in Bettiah Camp . . .                      | 3592-94   |
| 671      | Indian Mountaineering Foundation . . .              | 3594-99   |
| 672      | Silk Mill in Assam . . .                            | 3599-3600 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS . . . 3600-74

| S.Q. No. | Subject                                                     | COLUMNS |
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| 673      | Allotment of Construction Works . . .                       | 3601    |
| 674      | Training for Industrial Workers . . .                       | 3601-02 |
| 675      | Bhutan . . .                                                | 3602-03 |
| 676      | Fixation of Shellac and Seedlac Prices . . .                | 3603    |
| 677      | Industrial Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . | 3604    |
| 678      | Hessian Export to U.S.A. . . .                              | 3604    |
| 679      | Public Relation Units for Tea Abroad . . .                  | 3604-05 |
| 680      | Harijan Occupants of Evacuee Houses in Punjab . . .         | 3605    |
| 681      | India House, London . . .                                   | 3605-06 |
| 682      | Trade Course in Jadavpur Polytechnic . . .                  | 3606-07 |
| 683      | Export of Onions . . .                                      | 3607    |
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

| S.Q. No. | Subject                                             | COLUMNS |
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| 684      | Tatanagar Foundry at Golmuri . . .                  | 3607-08 |
| 685      | Diesel Engines . . .                                | 3608-09 |
| 686      | Durgapore Coke Oven Plant . . .                     | 3609    |
| 687      | Madras Textile Dyers and Producers Conference . . . | 3609-10 |
| 688      | Agriculturists . . .                                | 3610    |
| 689      | Factories for Tractors . . .                        | 3610-11 |
| 690      | Export of Pepper . . .                              | 3611-12 |
| 691      | Clocks and Watches . . .                            | 3612-13 |
| 693      | Kalyan Cotton . . .                                 | 3613    |
| 694      | Geneva Conference on Nuclear Tests Detection . . .  | 3613-14 |
| 695      | Establishments of State Housing Boards . . .        | 3614-15 |
| 696      | Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Limited . . .     | 3615    |
| 697      | Salt Mining in Himachal Pradesh . . .               | 3615-16 |
| 698      | Employees State Insurance Corporation . . .         | 3616    |
| 699      | Import of X-ray Films . . .                         | 3616-17 |
| 700      | Labour Participation in Management . . .            | 3617    |
| 701      | State Trading Corporation . . .                     | 3617-18 |
| 702      | Indianisation of Foreign Firms . . .                | 3618    |
| 703      | Pilgrims to Kailash-Mansarovar . . .                | 3619    |
| 704      | Allotment of Government Quarters . . .              | 3619    |
| 705      | High Commissioner, New Zealand . . .                | 3620    |
| 706      | Indian Firms . . .                                  | 3620    |
| 707      | Memorial Ashram in San Francisco . . .              | 3620-21 |
| 708      | Workcharged Staff of the C.P.W.D. . . .             | 3621-22 |
| 709      | Tea Council in U.K. . .                             | 3622    |
| 710      | Charbatia Camp for Displaced Persons . . .          | 3623    |
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| 712      | Dyes for Handloom Industry . . .                    | 3623-24 |
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| 714      | National Tribunal for Petroleum Industry . . .      | 3624-25 |
| 715      | Chandigarh Project . . .                            | 3625    |

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| 1105          | Sanitation in NEFA . . .                            | 3667-69 |
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| 1114          | Training Centres for Handloom Industry . . .        | 3673    |
| 1115          | Political Officers . . .                            | 3673-74 |

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . . 3675-77

The following papers were laid on the Table :

1. A Copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1106 dated the 22nd November, 1958 under subsection (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendment to the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
2. A copy of the statement correcting the reply given on the 12th September, Sarvashri S.R. Damani and Arun Chandra Guha on

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Starred Question No. 1199 regarding Supply of Cotton to U.S.A.

3. A copy of each of the following Reports under subsection (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:

(i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles Industry for the year 1957-58.

(ii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1957-58

(iii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1957-58

(iv) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines and Power Driven Pumps for the year 1957-58

(v) Annual Report of the Development Council for non-Ferrous Metals for the year 1957-58

(vi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools Industry for the year 1957-58

(vii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilizers) for the year 1957-58

(viii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Alkalies and Allied Industries for the year 1957-58

(ix) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Industries for the year 1957-58

(x) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs, Dyes and Intermediates for the year 1957-58

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | COLUMNS |
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| (xii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1957-58.                                                                                                                                                                        |         |
| (xiii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year 1957-58.                                                                                                                                                                     |         |
| 4. A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures Rules 1958, published in Notification No. S.O. 2403 dated the 22nd November, 1958, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956.                                  |         |
| <b>PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 3677    |
| Secretary laid on the Table the Tea (Alteration in Duties of Customs and Excise) Bill, 1958 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 17th November, 1958. |         |
| <b>REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3677    |
| Tenth Report was presented.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |         |
| <b>STATEMENT RE: SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1958-59</b>                                                                                                                                                                                              | 3677    |
| The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1958-59.                                                                                             |         |

**CALLING ATTENTION TO  
MATTER OF URGENT  
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Shri Rajendra Singh called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the plight of jute growers in the country due to the sharp fall in jute prices.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

3678-80

**BILLS INTRODUCED**

3680-81

1. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment, Bill, 1958.
2. The Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill 1958.
3. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

**MOTION RE: TERNA-  
TIONAL SITUON ON**

3682-3834

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved for consideration of the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto. The discussion was not concluded.

**AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 9TH  
DECEMBER, 1958**

Further discussion of the motion regarding International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto. Further discussion on the motion to consider the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill and passing of the Bill.